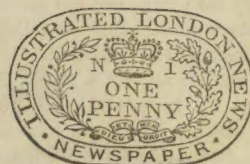


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

WITH A COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } FIVEPENCE

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

It is not in the meagre records, and vapid commonplaces of the Queen's Speech that we are to study the history of the past Session. In a document which custom, tradition, and Ministerial convenience have combined to render vague, as well as formal, nothing but the dry bones of the subject are presentable. The flesh and the life are to be sought in the proceedings of Parliament, in the columns of newspapers, and in the recollections of the actors in, and spectators of, the drama. Dismissing the Queen's Speech, therefore, as inadequate, or as little to the purpose as the "yours very truly" at the conclusion of an epistle of business or friendship, let us review from other sources the proceedings of the Session, and gather from them such hopes or such warnings as we may.

This country is, and must continue to be, governed by party until the day arrives (and that such day never may arrive is the hope, and that it never will arrive is the belief, of every true Briton) when constitutional freedom in these islands shall be superseded by a despotism. Party questions are therefore of the highest interest even to those amongst us who fancy that they

belong to no party. Considered in this light, the most remarkable event of the year is the emergence, for the first time since the repeal of the Corn Laws, of a Conservative Administration strong enough to outlive all the warfare of a Session, to hold in its hand the reins of Parliament, and to be enabled without temerity to threaten it with dissolution if it betray symptoms of factious opposition. As far as the history of the last six months is concerned, the Conservative has proved itself to be the only great party in the British Parliament; that is to say, if a political party be a body of men which, with or without any well-recognised code of principles, consents to act with unity, and in obedience to the drill of its constituted leaders. There are, it is true, the small party of Lord Palmerston and his friends; the still smaller party of Lord John Russell and his friends; and the shadowy and unsubstantial party of Mr. Gladstone, the sad remnant of the host that was formerly led to battle under the invincible standard of Sir Robert Peel; but beyond these the country looks in vain for a party, unless Mr. Bright be a party and a corporation sole, or represents anything but his own individual feelings or convictions. For, if a party be like an army, and require a General, the once great phalanx of the Liberals has become a

mob, and is useless for all purposes but those of guerrilla warfare. Men like Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, who might have been leaders of the greatest federation of our time, have estranged themselves from their countrymen by their anti-national prejudices, or by their want of sympathy with those impulses which have made the greatness of the British people; and no others have yet appeared of sufficient courage and genius to take the places which they have left vacant. The Whigs having shown themselves dictatorial, narrowminded, and incapable, the Liberal party, willing and anxious to become once more an army, and to cease being a mob, accepted the best leadership that offered. Rather than have none to guide them, they placed themselves under the chieftaincy of Lord Palmerston. At no time during the last quarter of a century had any Minister a nobler majority than Lord Palmerston; and we may add, that never at any time since England was a constitutional country was more confidence entertained in, or fewer pledges exacted from, a Minister than from that eminent and popular statesman when he assumed the Government. To carry on a great war in a great manner was all that was required of him. The result of all his efforts—perhaps from no fault of his, for he was incumbered



HER MAJESTY EN ROUTE FOR CHERBOURG.—(SEE PAGE 128.)

with an ally too potent and too self-willed—was an unsatisfactory and premature peace. But even this was forgiven; and at the commencement of the Session of 1858 Lord Palmerston was still a strong, and apparently a stable, Minister, with an unbroken majority at his back, and with an amount of confidence all but unimpaired. Every one remembers how he fell; and with what fatal fascination he fixed his eyes on the great Boa Constrictor of the French, until he was ready to yield to that Imperial dictation one of the most dearly-cherished rights and most deeply-rooted prejudices of the British people. The British Minister *par excellence* fell from power because he advocated an anti-British policy; and the Liberal party once again relapsed into the chaotic and leaderless state from which he had temporarily rescued it. The necessary consequence was that the Conservative party came into office. It had experience, talents, genius, leaders, and a tradition; and if it wanted what was formerly held to be essential—a POLICY—Parliament and the country were almost as much to blame as itself for having allowed Expediency to be the great motor of Government, and the sole rule for the guidance of public men.

This Government without a policy, strong in itself, and still stronger by the weakness of its opponents, has nevertheless contrived to signalise its existence by the passing of many good measures. A more than sufficient mention of them will be found in the Queen's Speech. We look in vain, however, for any one among them that was not introduced by the late Administration, or forced upon the Conservative Government by the Liberal Opposition. If there be an exception, it is the scheme for the drainage of London and the purification of the Thames; and for that effort of authority we have to thank the fears of all parties and the favour of none. If the Jews have been admitted to Parliament, we have to thank the Liberal party; and, if the mode in which the concession was made deprived it of all dignity and grace, and of most of its value, we have to thank the Conservatives. For the other domestic measures of the Session that are in accordance with Liberal ideas—such as the abolition of the Property Qualification—the Conservative Ministry is entitled to the merit—great in the greatest of statesmen—of knowing when to yield to justice and to necessity. If that Ministry warmly supported the measure for increasing the legal expenses to which candidates for Parliament are put at contested elections, we must do the Conservatives the justice to admit that their Liberal opponents were as little anxious as themselves to purify the modes of election, or to admit into Parliament men who would scorn to buy their seats. In this matter all parties are to blame, and the corrupt constituencies who are still further to be corrupted will have to submit to the penalty of a House of Commons more or less tainted with the sin that gave it birth.

It cannot be said that the foreign policy of the Derby Administration has been unsuccessful or unworthy. With regard to no country, great or small, do they stand in a worse position than their predecessors; and with regard to some countries they stand better. They have compelled the King of Naples to make an approximation to justice. They have maintained a good understanding with the Emperor of the French, without yoking themselves to his chariot wheel. They have, with dignity and good feeling, abandoned the untenable Right of Search; and, while they have made Americans ashamed of their own violence and ill-temper, have not in the slightest degree endangered the future amity of two great and kindred nations. They have carried on the wars in India and in China with spirit and success; and, all things considered, have done more and better than was expected of them, both at home and abroad.

But how long is a Government without a well-defined policy of its own, and without a principle to govern it, to remain in office? That depends on the mob—we were going to say the party—of Liberals in the House of Commons. Till they unite and find, or make, a leader, the Government of Great Britain will, in all probability, be carried on by the party which, for want of another name, persists in calling itself Conservative. Perhaps it is better that it should be so; and that those who call themselves Reformers and Liberals should continue to wield power from the Opposition rather than from the Ministerial benches.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail, on Monday, we have dates to the 3rd of July. The principal events of the preceding fortnight have been already announced by telegraph; but details are now given, the most interesting of which are respecting the recapture of *Quwalior*. Rohilcund is said to be tranquillised, the famous *Moulvie of Lucknow* having been killed, and the enemy having been defeated and scattered at Nawabgunge. The *Bombay Times* is of opinion that the last of the general engagements with the rebels has taken place. Lord Canning's new proclamation to the Oude people is given. It preclaims an amnesty, from the benefits of which the murderers of British subjects are alone excluded. To those who have all along opposed the British Government, life is offered, on condition that they submit before the 30th September next, and to all others a general amnesty is announced, their estates being guaranteed if they lay down their arms.

MONTENEGRO.—The Sultan having withdrawn his troops from the Montenegrin frontier, Prince Danilo has given orders to his army of defence to fall back into the interior.

ACCOUNTS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE of the 24th state that 200 persons have been arrested at Jeddah.

A LETTER FROM ST. PETERSBURG of the 21st ult. states that the cholera has again broken out with great violence in the capital. There were then eighty-one cases under treatment.

THE STADE TOLL.—The report of the Select Committee on the Stade Toll was issued on Monday. It condemns the toll as a great obstruction to British commerce with Hamburg, and an impost for which no service whatever is rendered. In consequence, the Committee recommend that notice should be given to put an end to the treaty by which England recognises the right of levying the toll.

FOUNDING OF SEVERAL VESSELS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The advices received at Lloyd's to Saturday last brought a numerous list of casualties which happened during the recent heavy gale from the W.N.W. Upwards of a dozen vessels foundered in the North Sea—some with the loss, it is believed, of all hands. The Dutch and Danish coasts appear to have suffered severely; and the mails of Saturday, from the various ports, announce a serious destruction of property. A sad number of mishaps is also recorded to have occurred on the north-east coast.

A Calcutta letter communicated by General Tulloch announces the capture of Nana Sahib, but the truth of the story is open to doubt.

LORD PELHAM and **H. P. Crofts, Esq.**, are to be Deputy Lieutenants of Sussex; and **Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Hamilton** is to be Vice-Lieutenant of Ayr.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THERE is but one subject of interest at present in all France, and that subject may be summed up in one word—Cherbourg. The accounts of the proceedings in that town and its neighbourhood occupy every mind, and are spread by every mouth and every journal; and it is with the utmost difficulty that the railroad, the town, and its environs can find means to accommodate the influx of visitors from all parts.

The Emperor has given orders that on board the *Bretagne*, the vessel he and the Empress, with their attendants, are to occupy at Cherbourg, no further preparations or changes, except such as may be required for the accommodation of Queen Victoria, are to be made. On the occasion of the Queen dining on board, the decorations of the *salle à manger* are to be of a wholly military character, consisting of panoplies and trophies of arms, and the colours of the two nations, united by wreaths of foliage.

All accounts seem to agree in the probability that the French Government will allow itself to be appeased with the greatest facility on the subject of the Jeddah massacres, and that the assurances of the Porte with regard to the adoption of repressive and precautionary measures, which it has not the power, if it have the will, to carry out, will be accepted as a sufficient guarantee for the security of the lives and property of the thousands of Christians inhabiting its territories.

It is reported that one of the acts of Imperial authority on the occasion of the fête of the 15th of August will be a general amnesty for offences of the press.

The Emperor presided at a Ministerial Council held at St. Cloud on Monday. At this council the Emperor gave final directions for the conduct of public affairs during the seventeen days that he expects to be absent from Paris. It is also said that he confirmed his uncle Prince Jerome in the presidency of the council, with exceptional powers, as his *alter ego*.

SPAIN.

The accounts of the movements of the Queen of Spain given in the Madrid journals state that everywhere the greatest enthusiasm in honour of her Majesty was displayed by all classes.

The Government is said to have definitively resolved to divide Spain into five great military commands, and to confide the principal one, that of the provinces of Madrid, Valencia, and the Balearic Isles, to the Marques del Duero; but the sanction of the Cortes will be necessary for the execution of the project. All the journals complain of the rigour of the existing law on the press, and call on the Government to modify it.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly of Berne has cancelled the Presidential elections in consequence of errors in counting the votes. A new election took place, when M. Stämpfli was elected Federal President by sixty-eight votes against M. Frey, who had sixty-one. M. Frey is elected Vice-President by sixty-eight votes against M. Knusel with forty-one. The Federal Assembly is dissolved, and will meet again on the 10th January, 1859. MM. Stämpfli and Frey have accepted office.

NAPLES.

The King has commuted the sentences of death passed upon the seven men convicted at Sapri. Nicotera and two others are to be sent to the galleys for life. The other four will remain prisoners in irons for twenty-five years. The sentence makes no allusion either to the English or Sardinians.

BELGIUM.

On Wednesday the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of fifty-three members against thirty-nine, rejected the Government measure for the fortification of Antwerp.

On the morning of the 2nd inst. the Antwerp Exchange was destroyed by fire. All the archives of the administrative bodies were destroyed.

HOLLAND.

According to intelligence received from the Hague (says the *Paris Presse*), the King of Holland has expressed his determination to abdicate. The Prince of Orange will be eighteen years of age on the 4th of September, then attaining his majority. It is even said that King William III., who is at present at Wiesbaden, will not return to Holland.

The Dutch Minister of the Interior has submitted to the King a detailed report on a new submarine telegraphic line between the British and Dutch coasts. The Minister proposes, contrary to the opinion of his predecessors, to grant a new concession to M. Ruyssenaers, who has obtained it from Hanover and Denmark.

UNITED STATES.

The news from Utah is to the 26th of June, on which day General Johnston entered Salt Lake city with the whole army. They found the town almost deserted. The Mormons, with their wives and children, were about fifty or sixty miles to the south. A proclamation had been issued inviting them to return. There was little expectation that anything would result from it. Glowing accounts are given of the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of the Wasach range, beneath which the city is nestled. The passage through Echo Canon especially calls forth the strongest epithets of admiration. This also was the part of the route that was fortified by the Mormons. These works turn out to have been more elaborate than scientific. The engineers think that they would have offered no resistance to the progress of the army had it been necessary to push forward by force.

The *New York Herald* states that the United States' Minister had been ordered to leave Mexico, and that the British Minister had similar orders, unless a better disposition were exhibited towards British creditors.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The principal events in this part of the world have been the prorogation of the Cape Parliament by Sir George Grey on the 5th June, and the cessation of hostilities between the Free State and Moshesh, the Basuto Chief. These hostilities have proved of much shorter duration than was anticipated, the only result being that both parties have suffered an amount of damage which it will take years of peace to repair. It appears that about the 10th of May the Boer force, estimated variously at from 1000 to 1500 men, reached, almost without opposition, the neighbourhood of Thaba Bosigo, the principal station of Moshesh, where he had concentrated an army of from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

A correspondence has been opened between Boshoff, the president of the Free State, and Pretorius, the head of the Transvaal Republic, and it appears probable that an alliance, if not a union, will take place between these communities. In the meantime Moshesh has acted with great moderation, forbearing to follow up his advantage, and declaring his earnest wish to be allowed to live with his people in peace.

The Natal colony is tranquil. Some anxiety was felt lest the native population, or the tribes adjacent, should take part in the quarrel between the Basutos and the Free State, but no disposition of the kind has been manifested, and it has been ascertained that none have left the colony for that purpose. On the other hand, an expression of sympathy with the sufferings of the Free State farmers has been signed by a considerable number of the white inhabitants, and transmitted to the President; but the Natal Government has wisely followed the example set by this colony, in proclaiming a strict neutrality. The cultivation of sugar is engaging much attention, and promises to be highly remunerative.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Hugh Rose has been appointed to the command of the 45th Regiment.

Last year Parliament was prorogued on the 28th of August; in 1856 it sat until the 29th of July; and in 1855 till the 14th of August.

We are requested to state that the Bishop of London will not receive the clergy of his diocese at London House until further notice.

The Kew Gardens are very beautiful just now with a great profusion of flowers in bloom, and all is in excellent order.

A new Corn Exchange was inaugurated on Thursday week at Wisbeach.

The fish caught at Guernsey during the past year has been estimated at the value of £20,000.

David Erskine, Esq., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Consul in the island of Madeira.

Upwards of one hundred "bottle-nosed" whales were last week captured at Dingwall Bay.

The number of patients at the Great Northern Hospital, King's-cross, last week, was 1102; of which 406 were new cases.

On Wednesday last the new schools for girls and infants (to which is united a house for the mistress) were opened at Colnbrook.

A correspondence from Spain mentions the death, at Malaga, of M. Poitevin, the celebrated French aeronaut.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, last week was 2585, of which 824 were new cases.

Henceforward letters addressed to Alexandria or to Suez, in Egypt, may be registered, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of sixpence, be paid in advance.

Amongst the arrivals at the Outlands Park Hotel are Earl Cadogan, Lady Byron, Gen. and Mrs. Lightfoot, the Hon. A. D. Willoughby, the Hon. Mrs. Annersley, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, &c.

At the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, the aggregate number of patients relieved during last week was—Medical, 681; Surgical, 439; total, 1120.

An important provision appears in an Act of Parliament just issued, namely, that "calls" on shareholders and others can be proved under the estates of such parties becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

The usual mass was celebrated on Thursday week in the Church of St. Paul, Rue St. Antoine, Paris, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in the three days of July, 1830.

Judge Haliburton, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord Bury are expected at North Shields on the 10th of August, with Mr. Lindsay, the borough member, to assist in the opening of the new Mechanics' Institute building.

The man Turner, who killed his wife at Rochester, was convicted on Friday week of "manslaughter," and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

So heavy a fall of rain took place in Paris on Thursday week that the streets in many places were inundated, and for some time rendered quite impassable to pedestrians.

A colliery strike which has taken place in East Worcestershire has occasioned so much uneasiness that the Yeomanry Cavalry are held in readiness to be dispatched to the scene of the apprehended disturbances.

The two captains who were arrested on a charge of having murdered a sailor at Hamburg, by throwing him overboard, were tried at Durham on Thursday, and acquitted.

Sir David Baird, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, has arrived in town from India. Sir David has come home on sick leave.

Mr. Kearney, one of the earliest members of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, died recently, in his fifty-eighth year.

We hear it is contemplated by the South-Eastern Company to cut off the angle at Redhill by a line leaving the New-cross station on the North Kent Railway, and proceeding as direct as possible to Tunbridge.

It is reported that under the new Act of Parliament no less than ten of the Irish Assistant Barristers will enter upon full salaries before Michaelmas Term next.

Persons requiring passports from the Foreign Office must address their letters to the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Office, London, with the word "Passport" conspicuously written upon the cover.

The ancient town of St. Ubes has petitioned the King of Portugal to be dignified with the title of city—a prayer which his Majesty has graciously granted.

Mr. Albert Smith landed at Alexandria, from the Indian packet *Pera*, on the 16th ult., in good health and spirits, and immediately commenced a journey across the Egyptian desert, on his way to China.

Prince George of Saxony, the future bridegroom of the Infanta Donna Maria Anna, is expected in Lisbon in the month of September next. The Infanta has just completed her fifteenth year.

Thirty invalid troops, belonging to the 26th Cameronians, in charge of Captain Betts, arrived at Port Pitt Hospital on Wednesday night from Bermuda.

On Wednesday the new Act was printed to reduce on third-class passengers the charge to one halfpenny where the distance is half a mile.

On Monday M. Amedée de Morin, a merchant extensively engaged in the wine and brandy trades in Dublin, committed suicide at his residence, Percy-place, by cutting his throat.

The House of Lords pronounced on Friday week in favour of the claim of the Princess Giustiniani of Naples to the barony of Newburgh, in the peerage of Scotland.

It has been decided by the East India Company, and approved at the War Office, to enlist men for the cavalry regiments now being raised at the height of five feet two inches. It is intended to raise seventeen regiments, which will give a force of 14,000 men.

The Queen of Greece, as Regent of the kingdom, has just issued an ordinance which invites architects of all countries to send in plans for a museum of antiquities at Athens. Plans are to be addressed to the Greek Government within a year.

An agreement has been concluded between the Treasury and the Red Sea Telegraph Company for the establishment of a telegraphic line from Alexandria to Aden, down the Red Sea, and thence to Kurrachee, following the line of coast of South Arabia.

The new regulations for exchanging mails at Gibraltar at night have come into operation, and the mail-packets which arrive at that port after sunset have not now to wait till morning, but can deliver up and receive their mails immediately, and proceed on the voyage.

The adjudicators appointed by the council of the Society of Arts have reported that they have unanimously selected the essay written by Mr. Edward Capps, of Bermondsey, as deserving the award of the prize of 200 guineas placed in the hands of the council by Mr. H. Johnson.

A quarantine of thirty days has been established upon all vessels arriving at the Ionian Islands from the northern coast of Africa (including Egypt); and a quarantine of fifteen days on ships arriving at Tunis from the province of Tripoli.

The large storehouses of the Roman Forum have just been purchased by the Pontifical Government, in order to continue the excavations for opening to public view the Temple of Caesar, which was one of the most celebrated monuments of the Forum.

During the month of July the number of wrecks reported was 301. In the month of January the number was 154, in February 162, in March 179, in April 142, in May 128, and in June 102; making a total during the past seven months of 968.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy was closed by a conversation on Wednesday week, which was very fully attended. The number of visitors during the season was the largest known; though the sales, we believe, do not equal in amount those of last year.

The receipt on account of naval prize money for the year 1857-58 amounted to £97,063, and the account exhibits a surplus balance of £31,579. The sum of £14,510 was distributed or paid during the year on account of captures made under the Prize Act "Russia."

Out of the six short-horned bulls to which prizes were awarded at the recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Chester, three of them are directly descended from the celebrated herd of Mr. Bolden, of Springfield Hall, near Lancaster.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3687; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3045. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 885; one students' evening (Wednesday), 109. Total, 7706.

The inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, the proprietor of the Acomb House Lunatic Asylum, which was commenced on Friday week, was continued on Saturday, and then postponed for a week. Mrs. Turner, who was examined on the first day, entered into minute details of the cruelties which she had suffered.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE very last sitting of the House of Commons may be taken as a type of the Session. No one out of the galleries of the House (and there were long-enduring strangers sitting all night with that immovable patience which is so wonderful) would believe that at the end of a Session of eight months the same old hands would go on talking to seven or eight very independent members and two Government officials till half-past one in the morning. No doubt these earnest legislators, who cannot allow the Session to close without liberating their minds from the crotchety motions which have been incumbering the order-book for weeks or months, would find their purpose answered by being named in some other chronicle than the stereotyped reports; but here at least there shall be no load on the conscience of the chronicler in the shape of a reflection that he has done something towards fostering and perpetuating that terrible increase of the *cacoethes loquendi* which is turning the House of Commons into something very like a debating society. Just for a moment consider a few of the statistics of the Session, and then imagine that five or six members waiting in town to go to Caerbourg should prolong the tedium of a legislative period singularly deficient in the graces of Parliamentary oratory, and which is remarkable for not having produced a single great speech, to an unseemly hour in the last talking night, because the Speaker is obliged to remain in the chair till the Secretary of the Treasury moves the adjournment, and the latter is too courteous, obliging, and longsuffering an official to interfere with the doings of the most unendurable representative of the people. We find that the House of Commons has sat 103 days, the average length of each day's sitting being eight hours; and after midnight they have consumed gas and bude-light for sixty-nine hours and a half. They, on more than one occasion, met at twelve o'clock in the day and have not separated until after two the next morning; and yet, in the midst of all this ponderous sedentariness, such has been the keenness and the tenacity with which members have stuck to the Palace of Westminster that there have been but two "counts out" and not a single "no House." Oh no! At four o'clock every day there were always forty members present to cut Mr. Speaker out of those sweetest of holiday evenings which are unexpectedly caught from the laxity or the design of those whose pleasure or whose business it is to "make a House."

In many other respects it has been a remarkable Session. If the perspective—that is, the lazy—public look into the Queen's Speech for information they will open their eyes with astonishment at the meagre *résumé* of such a protracted sitting. The answer is, take up one of the daily journals, and you will find five or six columns of close-printed annals of the Session of 1857-58, which, if not calculated exactly to lead to satisfaction, may reduce astonishment at the want of statement in the Royal Speech to reasonable bounds. Perhaps the greatest, or at least the most notable, act of the Parliament just sent, with the usual valedictory admonition, to seek such intercourse with constituencies as is convenient or attainable, is, that it has turned itself head over heels; that, whereas it began with prayers for Palmerston, it has ended with demonstrations in favour of Disraeli; yea, even from the chosen friends of the ex-Premier, from those who have taken the chair at enthusiastic dinners in his behalf, and who never discovered his deficiencies as a statesman until he placed them in a position which compelled them to resign their offices. The Session began under the influence of, and with a House selected by, a Minister who had no policy that one ever heard of, except that contained in the words, "I will be your leader," and it ends in seeing firmly seated on a decidedly broad bottom, and really in power, a Ministry whose distinction it is, that it is not a party and not a class Government, but that it is a British Government, pledged in all it undertakes to take a national view. Doubtless there are cynical critics who would interpret that declaration, implied as it is, though perhaps not avowed, into meaning a courteous desire to be all things to all men except the more obsolete and most behindhand of the remnant of the Tory party. In justice to their courage let it be said that Ministers have not exhibited any dread of or deference to the antiquated, the fossilised, the dry-bone section of their party—we can hardly say their supporters—in the face of the fierce denunciations of Mr. Disraeli that one has lately heard come from immediately behind the Treasury bench. In that quarter there must be a sensation of belief in the inception of a revolution on the part of a Government that accedes to the admission of the Jews to Parliament, supports the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament, does away with the whole ancient principle of titles to land in Ireland, and threatens by implication a similar measure for England; which would have introduced the popular element in its widest sense into the election of members of the Council for the Government of India, which gives up the local management of London and the purification of the Thames into the hands of the most democratic of institutions, which promises to settle the vexed question of church-rates, which agrees to strike obsolete State services out of the Book of Common Prayer, which admits the abolition of the excise duty on paper to be a question of months, which grants commissions without end at the request of every one who turns up a grievance or an alleged abuse, and which promises to inaugurate the coming year with a measure for the reform of the representation of the people in Parliament! Shade of Colonel Sibthorp, if it be permitted to you to read any of those newspapers which shared your virtuous contempt and indignation with Railways, the Poor Law, and the Crystal Palace, how will you credit that all this is done, not under Cobden, Bright, and Roebuck, but under the fostering agency of Disraeli, and the less free and ready but still unfaltering hand of Derby?

Looking back on all that has been done, and even on what has been left undone, while at once congratulating and condoling with Parliament, one cannot help being struck with a capacity for work which has been displayed in the Legislature; and really, under proper guidance, that is the main test of capacity to deal with and direct the complicated affairs of this enormous empire. With many defects, and innumerable shortcomings, the House of Commons, as at present constituted, has shown itself practical and sensible: it has refused to be dictated to by a Ministry which tossed its measures imperiously before it, and it has got the most that it could out of a Government which was not the less strong because it was courteous and conciliating, and which unexpectedly developed a policy which the majority of members—that is the Opposition—found was very much the kind of thing which previous Administrations had dallied with in theory. To a certain extent, as things have gone, the House of Commons may demand a verdict from the nation whether or not it has proved equal to its functions, and adequately reflects and expounds the wishes and the principles of the nation. If so, it is not a little curious to remember that, by universal consent, the next Session is to open with debates on the best method of revolutionising the existing House of Commons, or the best method of obtaining Parliamentary reform. That is to say, we are to deal once more with the theory of our Constitution—the work, the whole work, and nothing but the work, of at least a Session. Now, it may be a heresy, but one cannot help asking, are the practical concerns and the social wants of the country to be postponed for a year merely for the conglomeration and aggregation of a theory which the experience of this Session has proved may, from time to time, be worked out in detail? Why should not Reformers like Mr. Locke King and Mr. Henry Berkeley be allowed to amend the Constitution by measures introduced parenthetically into the other business of the Session, and which, to their own surprise, they sometimes find riding on the high tide of Ministerial support? This is a question well worthy the consideration of orators, statesmen, and journalists during that period on which we have entered—that chartered recess which was invented by our ancestors for good reasons, but is maintained by us for none that are apparent, except it be to show our easy, happy confidence in our Constitution, and our profound conviction of the truth of our theory of self-government, inasmuch as we seem almost to rejoice in the prospect of having no control whatever over Ministers till next February.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR C. ABNEY-HASTINGS, BART.



Cavendish-square. His Baroncy becomes extinct.

SIR CHARLES ABNEY-HASTINGS, second Baronet, of Willesley Hall, in the county of Derby, was the elder son of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Hastings, G.C.H., the first Baronet, by his wife, Parnell, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Abney, Esq., of Willesley Hall. He was born the 1st Oct., 1792, and succeeded as second Baronet, on the demise of his father, the 30th Sept., 1823, and obtained Royal permission for himself and his only brother, Frank Hastings, Esq. (who died unmarried at Zante, in 1828, from a wound received in action with the Turks), to assume the surname and arms of Abney, in addition to those of their own family, as representatives of the ancient house of Abney through their maternal grandfather. Sir Charles, who never married, died on the 30th ult., at his town house, 6, Cavendish-square. His Baroncy becomes extinct.

THE HON. AND REV. C. G. PERCEVAL.

THE HON. AND REV. CHARLES GEORGE PERCEVAL was the fourth son of Charles George Perceval, first Lord Arden, by his wife, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir S. Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Charlton, Kent, and was the brother and heir presumptive to George James Perceval, present Earl of Egmont. He was born at the Admiralty in Whitehall, the 25th December, 1796, and in 1820 was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Lincoln. Two years afterwards he was nominated by his brother, the Earl of Egmont, to the Rectory of Calverton, near Stony Stratford, which benefice he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Perceval married, first, Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenston, and by her (who died the 6th November, 1832) had one surviving child, Mary. He married, secondly, the 13th September, 1842, Frances Agnes, second daughter of the late Ven. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton, and had by her an only son, Charles George, now heir presumptive to the earldom of Egmont, born 15th June, 1845. The hon. and rev. gentleman died on the 26th ult.

EDWARD PEASE, OF DARLINGTON.

EDWARD PEASE, whose name will ever be associated with this country's great railway system as its originator and fostering parent, was born in 1765. Having been brought up to business, he occupied himself in trade till he had passed the usual prime of life, when he embarked in his famous career of railway enterprise. The earliest project to which he gave his mind was the formation of a line of rail from the Auckland coal-pits to the Tees banks at Stockton. In 1821 the Stockton and Darlington Bill received the sanction of the Legislature, and the first rail was laid at Stockton the 23rd May, 1822. The object of the company concerned, at the head of which stood Mr. Pease, was the transport of coal for land sale. Horse-power was in the beginning employed; but in 1823 the Act was amended by the conferring of an entirely new power—viz., that of using locomotive engines. At this time Mr. Pease and George Stephenson laboured hand in hand, and the gradual development of the former's original idea was their united work. Immediately after the passing of their amending Act they started a locomotive foundry at Newcastle, whence in due course, and in great pomp, came forth the first engine of the Stockton and Darlington line—a remarkable specimen of engineering skill, which now occupies a pedestal in front of the railway station at Darlington. Horse and engine were alike used at the outset, but it was not till the works were in progress that any one ever thought of carrying passengers. In all the labour attending a growth of things so novel and increasingly complex, Mr. Edward Pease took a large and responsible share. Though sixty years of age, he was seldom or never absent from his post; and though engaged, either personally or by his sons, in various concerns, he gave to this railway occupation, unwearied and assiduous attention. Mr. Pease's mind was thoughtful, shrewd, and ready in resources; his indomitable energy and perseverance, and his sound judgment, eminently qualified him to be the founder of a system which was to meet with giant opposition only to yield to gigantic exertion. He was the very man to lead a cause the success of which was to alter, as it has already done, in some measure, the face of the world. He stood manfully by the great railway innovation, upon which he had set his heart, when thousands drew back, and most people called him schemer and fool. He lived to see the tables turned. With intellect unimpaired, at almost the utmost boundary of human life, Mr. Pease, even under the weight of some ninety years, loved to descend and joke on the prejudiced blindness which so long had made him the subject of public ridicule. His triumph was great indeed, for history cannot find its equal. Mr. Pease married Rachel, daughter of G. Braithwaite, and leaves three sons—John, Joseph (M.P. for South Durham from 1832 to 1841, and the first Quaker who ever sat in the House of Commons), and Henry (now M.P. for South Durham); and one daughter, Mrs. Gibson, of Saffron Walden. Mr. Edward Pease died on the 31st ult., at his residence, Northgate, Darlington. In him the Society of Friends loses its oldest and a most consistent member; and the inhabitants of Darlington feel that a man has gone from amongst them who was an honour to their town, and whose like is not often to be looked on again.

WILLS.—The will and seven codicils of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, relict of the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, was proved in London on July 20, by Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., of Charing-cross, and William James Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn-fields, the executors—the personality was sworn under £70,000. Her Ladyship, besides other legacies to her daughters, has bequeathed to the Countess of Caledon the furniture and effects, together with the estate, at Tittenhanger, Herts; and to the Countess of Mexborough such plate and pictures as she may select, as well as the residue of her personal estate; to Countess Somers and Lady Stuart de Rosethay, pecuniary bequests; and to her grandson, Viscount Pollington, the principal part of the family plate and pictures enumerated. There are many specific bequests and annuities.—The will of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., of Merriam-square, Dublin, who died on June 10, was proved in Ireland on June 29, and in London on July 16, the personality in England being sworn under £7000. The will was made in February, 1851, and a codicil in April, 1858. The executors are Sir John Finnes Crampton, Bart., K.C.B., the son, and George John Smyley, Esq., Q.C., the nephew. He has settled on each of his daughters £200 a year, and to his second son a sum with his settlement, making £5000; he leaves to his nephew, Josiah Smyley, amongst other things his pocket-case of surgical instruments, which he hopes may prove as useful to him as they were to himself. Directs his MSS. and writings to be destroyed, but not his correspondence, extending over twenty years, with the Earl of Clarendon, and of forty years with Sir Thomas Moore, and nearly the same period with Maria Edgeworth, Sir Robert Peel, and other eminent persons. All plate and memento presented to him to be an heirloom in the family and title.—The will of Judah Guedalla, Esq., of Finsbury-square, was proved in London, on the 20th July, by H. Guedalla, Esq., and Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., the executors. The personality is sworn in the United Kingdom under £120,000. The will bears date 21st December, 1839, and the testator has directed all his foreign funds, railway shares, &c., to be sold and converted into Government securities, or lent on real security. After a few charitable and other bequests, his three children to have a life interest therefrom, and an immediate legacy of £3000 each.

THE VICTORIA-BRIDGE, CANADA.—Although the Britannia-bridge represented the most scientific distribution of material which could be devised at the date of its construction, it has since been improved upon by the same engineer in the Victoria-bridge, now in course of construction across the River St. Lawrence, near Montreal. The Victoria-bridge is, without exception, the greatest work of the kind in the world. For gigantic proportions and vast length and strength there is nothing to compare with it in ancient and modern times. The entire bridge, with its approaches, is only about sixty yards short of two miles. It is five times longer than the Britannia-bridge across the Menai Straits, seven and a half times longer than Waterloo-bridge, and more than ten times longer than the new Chelsea-bridge across the Thames! The Victoria has not less than twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one great central span—its immense bridge—of 330 feet. The road is carried within iron tubes sixty feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, which runs beneath at a speed of about ten miles an hour, and in winter brings down the ice of some two thousand miles of lakes and upper rivers, with their numerous tributaries. The weight of iron in the tubes will be upwards of ten thousand tons, supported on massive stone piers, each of solid masonry. So gigantic a work, involving so heavy an expenditure, has not been projected without sufficient cause. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—one of the greatest national enterprises ever entered on—is upwards of 1100 miles in length, opening up a vast extent of fertile territory for the purposes of future immigration, and, by connecting the settled provinces of Western Canada with the seaboard States of the American Union, calculated to afford full scope for the development of the industrial resources of that magnificent colony. Without the Victoria-bridge the system of communication would have been manifestly incomplete. The extensive series of Canadian railways on the north side of the St. Lawrence, terminating opposite Montreal, would, for all purposes of thorough traffic, be virtually sealed up during the six months of the year that the St. Lawrence is closed against navigation by the ice, and the Grand Trunk system must necessarily have remained to a great extent nugatory, in consequence of the province being cut off from the coast, to which the commerce of Canada naturally tends.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE foundation-stone of a chapel to be erected in the grounds of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, was laid, on Friday week, by Henry Tucker, Esq.—the committee and other friends and supporters of the charity being present.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A CURIOUS discovery has been made this week by the sale of the papers of the Rev. Joseph Spence, whose book of "Anecdotes" is one of the most delightful lounging books in the English language. Joseph Warton had access to Spence's papers; then Dr. Johnson had access to them; then Malone was allowed to copy them; and finally, in the year 1820, they appeared in print for the first time—two rival editions appearing within a week. The late Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, purchased Malone's transcript, and produced a thin octavo volume. The late Mr. Carpenter, of New Bond-street, purchased Spence's original MSS., and produced a thick octavo volume. Mr. Murray's Malone volume is of inferior value to Mr. Carpenter's volume, as arranged by Mr. Singer. Yet there are passages in Mr. Murray's "Spence" that are not in Mr. Carpenter's "Spence," and the curious discovery to which we have referred is, that there are very many valuable passages in the MSS. scattered on Tuesday last as yet unprinted. We should have forthwith a new, enlarged, and well-edited edition of "Spence's Anecdotes."

The Wellington sarcophagus is at length finished, and the great Duke reposes, as he will long repose, undisturbed by the side of Nelson. Of what material the sarcophagus should be formed was long a sore point with the Duke's son, with the Dean of St. Paul's, and with Mr. Penrose, the Cathedral architect. "The material," says the *Daily News*, "was sought upon the Continent, but in vain; and at length it was determined to appropriate for the purpose a huge porphyry boulder, which had lain for ages upon the Treffray estate at Luxalyan, in Cornwall. At Treffray, in the field in which it was found, it was cut into the form of a sarcophagus, polished by steam, and, when completed, finally conveyed to St. Paul's. The colour is rich reddish brown, with yellowish markings. The sarcophagus rests upon a base of light granite, each of the four corners being sculptured with a lion's head." To this account we may add that the epitaph on the sarcophagus is simply the great Duke's name.

Can a man stricken with blindness in mid-age write, when stone blind, his name distinctly? That is the question which has been argued lately respecting a signature of Milton to the conveyance of a bond for a sum of money to the Cyriack Skinner, made immortal by the noble sonnet which Milton addressed to him on his blindness. The date of the document is the 7th of May, 1660—the Restoration month and year; the signature is John Milton, firm and upright, and the impression on the wax seal is the spread eagle of the Miltons. Of the genuineness of the document there can be no doubt whatever. But did Milton, then blind, write this signature, unaided, or did he write it while his hand was held? We are in favour of the former view, and so was Mr. Monckton Milnes, who carried off the precious document—suggestive of so many thoughts—at the comparatively cheap price of nineteen guineas.

It is not often that old Stow is found tripping in matters touching the city of London. Mr. T. E. Tomlins, however, a gentleman well read in London records, has just detected the honest fellow in reading a single letter in the alphabet wrong. He has mistaken a G for a T. The discovery is far from being unimportant, inasmuch as it not only corrects an error, but supplies the origin of the name, hitherto unknown, of an old London thoroughfare. One of the many little streams supplying the River Fleet (now a sewer) rose from a well between Clerkenwell and Islington, called, says Stow—Todewell. Now, Todewell is a misreading for Godewell or Godeswell—hence Goswell-street. The book in which this London discovery is made public is called "A Perambulation of Islington"—a little dry, perhaps, but certainly very industrious.

The Nell Gwyn letter to which last week we directed attention was sold on Tuesday last for thirteen pounds. An extract or two will amuse the reader. After telling her correspondent (Lawrence Hyde, the second son of the great Lord Chancellor) that she can "hold" no longer to let him know that she has "never been in any company without drinking his health, for I love you with all my soule," she continues:—

The Pelmel is to me now a dismal place since I have lost Sir Carr Scrope, never to be recovered again, for he could me he could not live always at this rate, and so begun to be a little unwell, which I could not suffer from an ugly baux garcon. Lord Dorset apiers worse in three months, for he drinks all with Shadwell and Mr. Harris at the Duke's house all day long.

After mentioning Lord Burford and Lord Beauchere, she concludes thus:—

We are agoing to supe with the King at Whitall, and my Lady Harvie, the King remembers his sarvis to you. Now lets talke of State Affaires for we never cared things so cunningly as now, for we dont know whether we shall have peice or war, but I am for war, and for no other reason but that you may come home. I have a thousand merry conceits but I cant make her write um, and therefore you must take the will for the deed. God bye, your most loving obedient faithfull & humble Sarvant, E. G.

Sir Carr Scrope, or Scroop, was a poet and gallant; Shadwell is the well-known dramatist; Harris is the actor at the Duke's Theatre so often mentioned in "Pepys' Diary."

The Royal Academicians are putting up a kind of quiescent prayer for the preservation of Lord Lyndhurst's valuable life and noble intellect until after the next Session of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Elcho are knocking loudly for admittance at the Royal Academy doors in Trafalgar-square; and get in they will, and for possession, if some all-accomplished champion does not come to the rescue. A champion has come, and that champion is the venerable Lord Lyndhurst, the son of John Singleton Copley, long a Royal Academician and a distinguished one. Lord Lyndhurst has a filial and legal liking for the Royal Academy of Arts; and, as he is well versed in the laws and history of the Academy, he has undertaken to break a lance next Session both with Mr. Disraeli and Lord Elcho. In the mean time the nothing-undaunted Mr. Disraeli has got within the National Gallery wing of the same building that lodges the Royal Academy; and the National Gallery, thanks to Mr. Disraeli, is to be open to the public in future on Saturday afternoons. We tremble for the Academy, though Lord Lyndhurst is its champion.

The last of "The Steaks" is dead. The last English gentleman who told and delighted in coarse, clever stories, and indulged in Hesians, is no more. Mr. Stephenson, to whom we refer, was a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Deputy Ranger of Hyde Park. He maintained all the laws of "The Steaks," as they existed when Peg Woffington was a member, and as Deputy Ranger he maintained his right of pasture for his cows with a determination worthy of Rob Roy. He was a natural son of Jockey of Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, and at times, when in an enthusiastic vein, had a touch of the blood of all the Howards in his face. Will "The Steaks," now that Stephenson is dead, sink into an ordinary respectable society? And will the cows, now that Stephenson is dead, disappear from Hyde Park?

The committee of the Dramatic College have found another admirer of the drama willing to find funds for a fourth wing of their great undertaking. A fifth benefactor will soon be found.

There is news in the architectural world. Doncaster new church—the masterpiece of Scott—is to open in October next; and this week the foundation-stone was laid of the new tower of Taunton Church—Taunton Tower, the pride of Somersetshire.

ENGLAND OVER ALL.

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

MUSIC BY FRANK MORI.

VOICE.

Allegro Marziale e energico.

Lit - tle Eng - land

PIANOFORTE.

mf.

Great in sto - ry! Mo - - ther of im - mor - - tal men! Great in cou - - rage! Great in glo - - ry! Dear to Free - dom's tongue and pen,

rit.

If the world com - bine to brave thee, Eng - lish hearts will dare the fight— Eng - lish hands will glow to save thee,

p

f *rall.*

Strong for Eng - land and the right,— Eng - land o - ver all, What - so - e'er be - fall! If we live or die, This shall be our cry—

f *rall.*

Con passione. Allargando. ral.

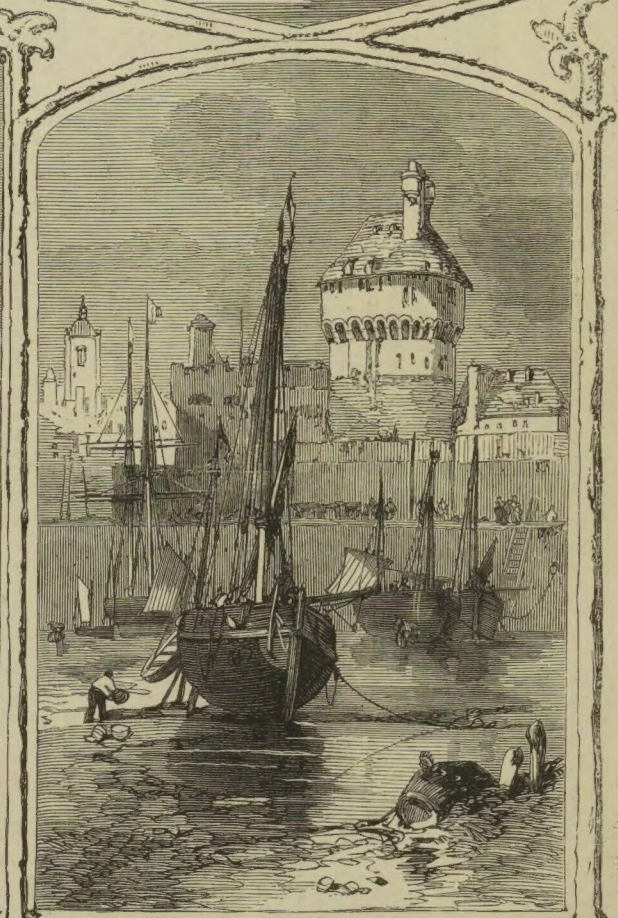
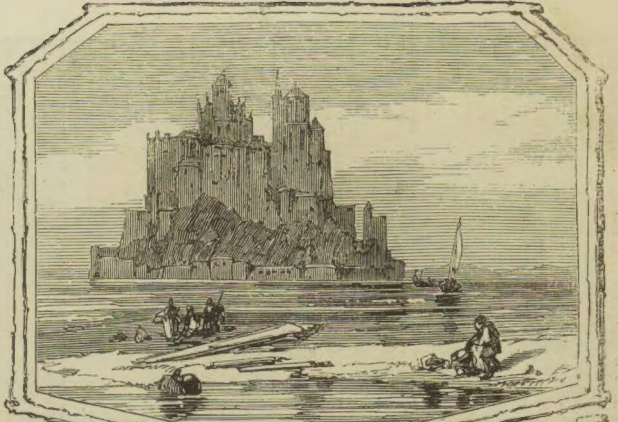
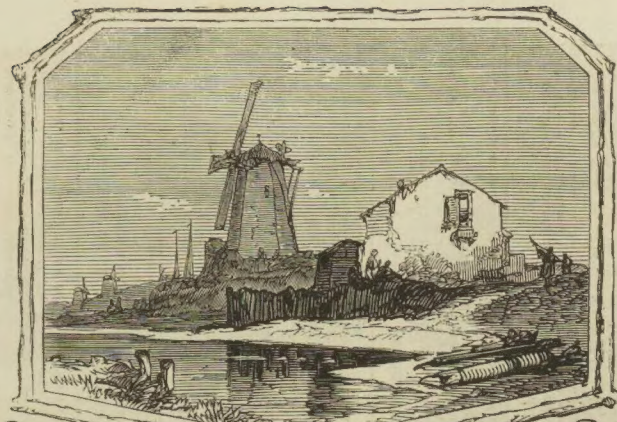
Eng - land o - ver all! Eng - land o - ver all! aye, this shall be our cry—Eng - land o - - ver all!

tempo. *After third verse.*

I.
 Little England! great in story!
 Mother of immortal men!
 Great in courage! great in glory!
 Dear to Freedom's tongue and pen!
 If the world combine to brave thee,
 English hearts will dare the fight—
 English hands will glow to save thee,
 Strong for England and the right!
 England over all,
 Whatsoe'er befall!
 If we live or die,
 This shall be our cry—
 England over all!

II.
 Weaker nations, over zealous,
 May desire thine overthrow;
 Selfish tyrants, vainly jealous,
 May conspire to strike thee low.
 Let them strive with armies banded,
 Let them plot with fool and knave,
 England, strong, and single-handed,
 Shall defy them to enslave!
 England over all,
 Whatsoe'er befall!
 If we live or die,
 This shall be our cry—
 England over all!

III.
 England, first in art and science,
 First in letters, first in fame—
 Earth's example and reliance,
 Free and worthy of the name.
 Realms, the light of Freedom spurning,
 Rise and fall and pass away;
 England, with that lantern burning,
 Stands superior to decay.
 England over all,
 Whatsoe'er befall!
 This shall be our cry,
 If we live or die—
 England over all!



1. ST. SERVAN. 2. CAEN. 3. HAVRE

1. TOULON. 2. CHERBOURG. 3 BREST.—(SEE PAGE 123.)

1. ST. MICHEL. 2. ST. MALO. 3. FORT ROULE, CHERBOURG.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 8.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 9.—Hungarians defeated by Haynau, 1849. New Moon, 4h. 54m.
 TUESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. J. W. Croker died, 1857. [a.m.]
 WEDNESDAY, 11.—Dog-days end.
 THURSDAY, 12.—Paris and Strasbourg Railway opened, 1852.
 FRIDAY, 13.—Old Lammis-day. Venus sets at 5h. 40m., p.m.
 SATURDAY, 14.—First printed book, "Faust's Psalter," published, 1457.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 51	1 50	1 49	2 38	3 23	4 23	5 13

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, by Mr. C. Kean; Portia, by Mrs. O. Kean. Preceded by the New Farcio, in one act, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Another Week of powerful Novelty and Attraction. Re-engagement for Six Nights of Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Charles Selby, Miss Woolgar (Mrs. A. Mellon), Miss Mary Kealey, who will appear every Evening in JANET FRIDE.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—The best ventilated and coolest Building in Europe. Lessee, Messrs HOWES and CUSHING.—WALLET'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS COMPANY.—Extraordinary and brilliant success of the unrivalled Troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists, and SPLENDID STUNT HORSES. Two performances daily. Midday Entertainment at half-past 3. Evening at 8 o'clock. Private Boxes, £2; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from Ten a.m. until Five p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price. Grand and entire Chance of Performance on Monday.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, August 14th:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Open at Ten, Grand Poultry Show. Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Friday, Open at Twelve. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling. Saturday, Open at Ten, Fête of Early Closing Association, Popular Games and Pastimes, and Great Fountains. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Picnic on the Great Tidal Lake, provided by Mr. Wentzell, the eminent boat-builder, for the use of visitors, at a moderate charge. Every facility afforded to excursionists and large parties, particulars of which may be obtained of the Secretary. On Sundays the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders, gratuitously, from 1.30 till sunset, on presentation of shareholders' tickets. Forwards of applications for tickets may be had at the Secretary's Office.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mademoiselle Victoire Balle, Madame Castellan, Mrs. Anne Abbott, Miss Doby, and Mademoiselle Gaudy; Mr. Simon Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Tamberlik, Signor Ronconi, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Bellotti. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Outline of the Performances:—Tuesday Morning—Elijah, Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—Eli, Costa. Thursday Morning—Messiah, Handel. Friday Morning—Judith (a New Oratorio), Henry Leslie; Lauda Sion, Mendelssohn; Service in C, Beethoven. Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture (Siege of Corinthe), Rossini; Asia and Calisto (with additional Accompaniments by Costa), Handel; Overture (Der Freyschütz), Weber; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Fra Diavolo), Auber. Wednesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Symphony (Jupiter), Mozart; Cantata (To the Sons of Art), Mendelssohn; Overture (Guillaume Tell), Rossini; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Zampa), Herold. Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising the Scotch Symphony (in A minor), Mendelssohn; Scene (compared for the occasion of the Marriage of the Figaros), Rossini; Overture (Athena), Spohr; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Kurfürst), Weber. Friday Evening—A Full Dress Ball. Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post, or may obtain them on or after the 26th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. J. F. LINDSAY, Chairman.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS will give another series of EIGHT CONCERTS (prior to their departure for the provinces). Every Evening during the week, at Eight o'clock, and concluding on Thursday Evening, the 12th of August. SATURDAY, August 7, a Grand EVENING PERFORMANCE will take place at Three o'clock, assisted by Mlle. SOPHIE HUMLER, the Young Lady Violinist. Admission in the Grand Hall: Sofa and Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Back Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Admission to the Minor Hall: Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. To be had at the Piccadilly entrance of the Hall, of Mr. Mitchell, Bond-street, and all principal Music-sellers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H. R. Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS.—View of CHERBOURG: its Docks, Fortifications, &c., commencing a picturesque Trip through France. CHEMISTRY: its mysteries explained by unrivalled. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Food: its adulterations. Lecture on English Bull-dog Music by T. Peel, Esq., assisted by Miss Freeman. Demonstrations of Inventions. Principles of Diving and Diving Bell elucidated. Hydro-Carbon Microscope, with its Aquatic Monsters.—Annual Subscription, One Guinea.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT. LAST WEEKS. Introduction of Four Original Characters and Songs. EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Stalls secured without extra charge at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Cranmer, Seale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. The Gallery to be let during Mr. and Mrs. Reed's Provincial Tour. Application, by letter only, to Mr. T. H. Fulkner.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions, their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical Entertainment, FAIRWORK, EVERY EVENING, at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Entertainment comprises fourteen Impersonations of Character, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads, Operatic Selections, Whims and Oddities, Cribb from Punch, &c. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Morning Representation every Saturday, at Three. No extra charge for booking seats.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Landais Peasants" Going to Market, and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Portrait, by Ed. Dubufe, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 188, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till Six.

TELESCOPES.—JOSEPH AMADIO'S TOURISTS' ACHROMATIC MATTO TELESCOPE, with three pulis and sling case, price 12s. 6d. 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Telescopes.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical Microscopes, packed in mahogany case, with three powers, condensers, pinners, and two slides will show the animalcules in water. Price 18s. 6d. The "Field" newspaper, under the gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony:—"It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—June 6th, 1857.—Address, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large Assortment of Achromatic Microscopes. Microscopic Objects, 6s., 12s., and 18s. per dozen.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of size, form, and price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 234, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. N.B.—Decorating Glasses and Telescopes of all kinds.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very finest description, with all the recent improvements, same as supplied to Sir Colin Campbell and the chief officers now serving in India. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 234, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality. Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Oversee, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE-GLASSES weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distant objects person's countenance at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 3 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, and yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three and a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYENIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECULUM LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that which, too long impaired, is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to enjoy their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with less loss of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eye they can read small print with it, and the same have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It is not so much to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Auctioneers, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW ROUTE between LONDON, the MIDLAND COUNTIES, and YORKSHIRE. The public is informed that THROUGH TICKETS are now issued between the King's-cross Station, London, and all the principal towns upon the Midland Railway, including Nottingham, Newark, Lincoln, Sheffield, Doncaster, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford; also York, Hull, &c. Passengers wishing to travel by this route from London, will please to inquire for tickets at the Midland booking-office, King's-cross Station.

Passengers from the country to London are requested to inform the clerk when they apply for tickets whether they wish to go via Rugby to the Euston Station, London, or via Bedford to King's-cross. Derby, August, 1858. W. L. NEWCOMBE, General Manager.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—RAILWAY HOTEL, J. DUNN, Proprietor. This magnificent hotel (one of the finest in Europe) possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists and Travellers. Exclusive of a noble coffee-room, it contains a superb drawing-room for ladies and families, besides several elegant and handsomely-furnished private sitting-rooms, and one hundred bedrooms. The charges will be found most moderate, the attention of the proprietor and his servants unremitting. The porters of the hotel await the arrival of each train for the removal of luggage, without charge, all attendance being included in the bill. There is a table-d'hôte at half-past six o'clock.

Boats, cars, carriages, and ponies at fixed moderate rates. Feeding in all its branches—careful and steady drivers. Experienced, intelligent guides. Warm, cold, and shower baths always in readiness.

SEA-BATHING.—DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.—The CASTLE MONA HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, forming a dual residence on the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas. Table d'hôte, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room, Billiard-rooms, &c. Descriptive tariff, &c., sent on receipt of address and two postage stamps.—See advertisement in "Bradshaw," page 229.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE FOR FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.—THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Rayswater, near Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bedroom purity. Choice wines and spirits. Parties boarded by the day or week, in private rooms or at the table-d'hôte.

PARTNERSHIP.—An opportunity offers to a Gentleman of about thirty years of age, of steady business habits, and with a capital of about £5000 (only half of which is required at first, to take a half share in a London business that has been conducted with uninterrupted success for the last forty years, the returns of which have increased upwards of £1000 per annum for several years past, and are capable of a still greater increase. No previous knowledge of the business is necessary, but the incoming partner must be competent to take entire charge of the financial department, hitherto conducted by the senior partner, retired on account of age.—Address T. J., care of Messrs. Robson and Baughan, Solicitors, Clifford's-lane, Chancery-lane, London.

EDUCATION in FRANCE.—The Studies will be resumed on the 16th of August in Madame PIRON'S PRINCE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, No. 6, Rue Wisnory, Boulogne-sur-Mer. There are THREE VACANCIES for PUPILS and for a GOVERNESS. Most satisfactory references kindly permitted to the Rev. Mr. Burgess, 19, Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, Chelsea; and to the parents of pupils.

THE NAVAL FETES AT CHERBOURG. GRAND MEETING OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR AUGUST 14 AND 21 WILL CONTAIN ENGRAVINGS FULLY ILLUSTRATING THIS INTERESTING EVENT.

VOL. XXXII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1858. Cloth gilt, 18s.; sewed, 13s. Also, now ready, Cases for Binding the Volume, price 2s. 6d. * Post-office Orders to be made payable to "GEORGE O. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, London."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

The whole civilised world will learn with cordial satisfaction that the noblest and most daring achievement of modern times has been successfully accomplished. The Electric Cable has been laid across the whole breadth of the Atlantic—from Valentia, in Ireland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Thus, from England to America, if no unforeseen accident have already intervened to disturb or break the cable in its new home, a message can now be conveyed in a few seconds. The *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* reached their rendezvous in mid ocean on the night of the 23th of July—an epoch destined to be for ever memorable in the social history of our time. The ends of the cable were spliced early on the morning of the 29th, and the two ships parted company, the one steering to the Old and the other to the New World. By noon on the 30th a length of wire amounting to 265 nautical miles was laid between them; by noon on the 31st a length of 540 miles; by noon on the 1st of August, 834 miles; by the 2nd, 1256 miles; and by six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 5, when the *Agamemnon* dropped anchor in Doulus Bay, Valentia, the Cable extended from shore to shore, 2022 miles. At that hour there were good signals between the *Agamemnon* in Ireland and the *Niagara* in America; in other words, there was proof positive that the great work was so far completed. If the wire—as all friends of peace, humanity, civilisation, and the world's progress must earnestly desire—remain unbroken and unimpaired in its ocean-bed, safe from chemical deterioration, from severance by sea-monsters, and from all the nameless accidents of the deep, the remainder of the work will be of easy accomplishment, and the wires will be laid overland, from Newfoundland to New York, Boston, Halifax, and Montreal, within a few weeks; and New Orleans will be brought as near to London as to its own suburbs, or as it already is to Charleston, or any other town and city in the United States or Canada. At the time at which we write we have before us nothing beyond the telegraphic announcement of the gratifying fact, but before our next publication we shall have full details of an achievement which puts into the shade all the minor marvels of the marvellous Science of our age, and renders even the steam-engine and the railway of but comparatively small account. Let the dotards and dullards of our time—who sometimes affect enthusiasm to hide their littleness of spirit, and who assert and reassert, with parrot-like iteration, that our age is essentially prosaic, without a particle of poetry either in its thoughts or its actions, reflect for a moment on the simple but magnificent fact that Europe and America are no longer separated for any peaceful purpose. For fighting they are as far off as ever; but for trading, negotiation, and the interchange of communications of amity and good-will, they are practically as near as next-door neighbours in a London street. Thus reflecting, they will be compelled to admit the poetry of fact, and acknowledge our age to be worthy of as much respect for its great qualities and achievements as the pre-Homeric ages, or even those more recent of the Crusades and Feudalism. No one can presume to calculate the results of this scientific victory. All that we can yet imagine must fall short of the reality. Cherbourg and its arsenal—whatever the intentions of its builders—is the merest trifle when compared with the might and majesty that lie in the thin wire which links Great Britain with America, and binds

together the fortunes of the races that speak the English language and guard the inheritance of liberty. It was a great, though unfounded, boast of the French Monarch when he said there were no longer any Pyrenees. Greater and better founded will be the boast of Englishmen and Americans that there is no longer an Atlantic.

THE "Judicial Statistics," though acknowledgedly imperfect, are some of the most interesting documents published by the State. Those for 1857 just issued are, we have pleasure in testifying, a considerable improvement on all similar previous publications. One fact now stated for the first time is the total amount of the police force in England and Wales—19,187 officers and men, the cost of which is £1,265,579 18s. Another fact is that no less than 401,264 persons, 86,332 being females, passed through the hands of this police in the year 1857, which is 1 to 48 of the whole population, including irresponsible infants and imbecile soldiers and sailors in the service of the State, who are otherwise punished, and including all engaged in the administration of the law, and others not liable to punishment. Of the 491,264, 369,233 were proceeded against summarily, and 233,759 were summarily convicted and punished. Yet, with this army of police, these strenuous exertions and numerous punishments, "the actual amount of crime cannot, probably, at any time be exactly ascertained;" and "extensive plunder is sometimes carried on for years without detection." Such information has never before been given authoritatively to the public, which will probably be astonished at such results of "Parliament busying itself in many directions to reform and punish criminals."

The number of commitments in 1857—which admits of comparison with other years, while summary punishments do not, being now stated for the first time—was 20,269, being an increase—as compared to the commitments in 1856, 19,437—of 832 persons, equivalent to 4.3 per cent. By the Criminal Justice Act passed in 1855, a number of offences before tried by juries were transferred to the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates. In consequence the number of commitments in 1856 was 6535 less than in 1855. In consequence, too, of this alteration the number of commitments in 1857 was considerably less than in any one of ten preceding years. We can compare 1857, therefore, only with 1856, and the increase of commitments in 1857 is a remarkable and important fact. "It seems (says the report) to have arisen in the great seats of manufacture and trade," and to have affected Lancashire in particular, where "the increase was 21.5 per cent;" while "the decrease in Middlesex shown in the two previous years still continues." In 1857, however, the seats of manufacture and trade, especially Lancashire, were affected by the commercial convulsion; while "the working population of the metropolis does not immediately feel" such convulsions. In accordance with these facts we know, and it has already been stated in this Journal, that the number of paupers in Lancashire and Cheshire had increased, at the end of 1857, 42,498, equivalent to 47.46 per cent, while the number of paupers in the metropolis had decreased 2691, 2.55 per cent. This shows a connection between pauperism and commitments.

In the returns for 1856 it was remarked that the number of commitments bears a very gratifying comparison with the commitments at the close of the war in 1815, when they were immediately doubled. There was in 1815 a great want of prosperity in all classes, while in 1856 the people were generally and remarkably prosperous. In the present returns it is said that "the causes of the large decrease of commitments in 1856, and the sudden increase in 1857, cannot be clearly accounted for." But if the statisticians of the Poor-law Board and the Home Office would lay their heads together, or if both were compelled, like journalists, to take cognisance of every part of society, instead of one sticking to crime and the other to pauperism, the Home Office statisticians would have known that the total number of paupers on January 1st, 1857, was 43,967 less than on January 1st, 1856, and 65,370 less than on January 1st, 1853—thus marking 1856, between 1855 and 1857, as comparatively exempt from pauperism. Combining this with the particular instance of Lancashire and Middlesex, the explanation of the decrease of commitments in 1856 which Mr. Redgrave finds inexplicable is, that the "working population" were throughout the year uniformly and remarkably prosperous. If these facts do not establish a clear and intimate connection between pauperism and crime, at least they justify the cheering conviction that great national prosperity is in no degree incompatible with national virtue.

There are many details in these "Judicial Statistics" worthy of notice. We can only say that they are a great improvement on all similar previous publications, and do credit to Mr. Redgrave, who has collected and edited them.

THE FLAGS AND ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.

ON pages 136 and 137 of this week's Supplement we have given the Flags and Arms of All Nations, which, being printed in colours, will, we doubt not, be of interest to many of our readers. The supreme flag of Great Britain is the Royal Standard, which is only to be hoisted when the King or one of the Royal family is on board the vessel: the second is that of the anchor on a red field, which characterizes the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and the third is the Union Flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, are blended. This flag is appropriated to the Admiral of the Fleet, who is the first naval officer under the Lord High Admiral. In the British navy a fleet is divided into three squadrons—the centre, the van, and the rear; the centre being distinguished by red colours, the van by white, and the rear by blue, and respectively commanded by an admiral, a vice-admiral, and a rear-admiral. When the fleet is very large there are three divisions in each squadron; and each squadron has then its admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, who respectively hold the command of its centre, van, and rear divisions. The admirals are divided in like manner, there being an admiral, a vice-admiral, and a rear-admiral of the red squadron, and so of the white and blue squadrons; but in all cases an admiral carries his flag at the main, the vice-admiral at the fore, and the rear-admiral at the mizen. The three flags are plain red, white bearing the red cross of St. George, and plain blue, and the ensign worn by the ship that carries a flag, as well as by every ship belonging to the same squadron, is always of the same colour as that of the flag officer commanding it. The stripes, thirteen in number, on the United States' flag and arms stand for the original States, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and formed themselves into the Union of the United States of North America; the stars represent the entire number of the States confederated at the present time—which, including Kansas, conditionally a State—are thirty-three in number.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE SUCCESSFULLY LAID.

The following despatch has been received by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—

VALENTIA, Aug. 5.

The *Agamemnon* has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable.

The *Niagara* is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships.

We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 23th, and the splice with the *Niagara* cable was made on board the *Agamemnon* the following morning.

By noon on the 30th, 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2nd, 1256; on the 4th, 1854; on anchoring, at six in the morning, in Doulus Bay, 2022.

The rate of the *Niagara* during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles of each other.

With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavourable.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday at Osborne, which was attended by the Prince Consort and all the members of the Ministry. At this Council Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from Monday till Tuesday, the 15th of October. The Royal Speech for closing the present Session of Parliament was approved. The Nicaraguan Minister had an audience of the Queen, to which his Excellency was introduced by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Gordon, Minister at Hanover, had also an audience of the Queen, introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury. Captain Knipe was presented to her Majesty by the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, to present an address of congratulation from St. Helena on the marriage of the Princess Royal. After the Council her Majesty gave the annual fête in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday to the seamen of the Royal yachts, the detachment of troops quartered at East Cowes, the Trinity House men and coastguard stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne estate. Dinner was laid in marquees on the lawn for about 500 persons, who sat down at three o'clock. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, and the whole of the Royal family now at Osborne, were present, and remained till about seven o'clock. Dancing and rural games took place, and were kept up till her Majesty's departure.

On Sunday her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena attended Divine service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christchurch.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Princess Helena, embarked in the *Fairy* and went to Portsmouth. The Queen and Royal party disembarked at the dockyard. Her Majesty proceeded in a carriage and four to Southsea Common, attended by the Countess of Desart and the Equerry in Waiting, to distribute the Victoria crosses and to review the Portsmouth garrison. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge were present on horseback. Her Majesty re-embarked in the *Fairy* about six o'clock, and returned to Osborne.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Viscount Valletort and Mr. Gibbs, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt and Colonel Chapman, arrived at Osborne.

Earl Delawarr also arrived on a visit.

On Tuesday the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback in the afternoon.

The Queen and the Prince Consort sailed from Osborne on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock at noon, for Cherbourg, on a visit to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, accompanied by the Prince of Wales.

The Court will return to London on Monday, it being her Majesty's intention to sleep at Buckingham Palace on that night, and on the following day to take her departure for Potsdam. The Mayor of Leeds has received a communication from Sir Charles Phipps, informing him that the proposed visit of her Majesty to open the Townhall on the 31st instant must be postponed until Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th of September. It is understood that the necessity for a few days' repose after her Majesty's return from Prussia has led to this postponement.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left town yesterday for Abercrombie Castle, N.B., for the autumn months.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe goes with his family to Constantinople, on the 20th instant, to take leave of the Sultan. His Lordship and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe propose to spend the winter in Rome.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lady Victoria Haro, daughter of Maria Countess of Listowel, with Lord Worsley, M.P., eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, took place on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of friends of both families. The marriage between Colonel the Hon. Richard Charteris and Lady Margaret Butler was solemnised on Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a few members of the respective families. A marriage will shortly take place between Lady Katharine Scott, third daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Eldon, and the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton Russell, the only son of Viscount and Viscountess Boyne. It is stated that the marriage of Lord Abercromby with the Hon. Julia Duncan, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Duncan, will take place in October next.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 4. 1858.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. above or below the mean, sea corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
July 29	30.032	65.0	44.3	56.1	59.6	53.8	64.8	58.7	N.	4	0.000
" 30	30.103	71.5	43.9	59.7	61.7	53.3	70.2	58.5	N.	3	0.000
" 31	30.147	71.2	47.2	60.7	63.2	57.8	70.0	61.7	N.E.	4	0.000
Aug. 1	30.273	72.5	48.2	61.8	65.8	55.5	69.4	60.3	N.E.	6	0.000
" 2	30.138	71.4	45.2	60.9	64.4	57.2	70.2	60.1	S.E.	5	0.000
" 3	29.839	78.5	52.1	67.0	68.4	61.2	77.4	64.1	S.W.	3	0.003
" 4	29.654	74.2	49.7	64.1	67.2	61.8	73.6	64.1	S.W.	4	0.000
Means	30.069	72.1	47.1	61.5	64.3	57.2	70.8	61.1			0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 34.6 degrees.

A sudden shower occurred at 1h. p.m. of the 3rd, which, however, lasted only for a few minutes. The sky has been pretty clear during the above period—cumuli and mist about the horizon being the predominant cloud. The barometer was falling between August 1 and 3, but the weather has been generally fine, and the air nearly calm. A few meteors have been seen during the clear nights, but none brighter than stars of the third or fourth magnitudes.

J. BREEN.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. P. Chappel to Camborne, Cornwall; Rev. J. A. Dawkins to Farmington, Gloucestershire; Rev. G. H. Evans to Woodchester, Gloucestershire; Rev. H. H. Miles to Clifton, Beds; Rev. R. H. Smyth to Baldynakill, diocese of Waterford; Rev. T. C. Southey to Niton, with the Vicarage of Godeshill and Perpetual Curacy of Whitwell annexed, Isle of Wight. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. R. Ick to Peasmarsh, Sussex; Rev. F. L. Lamotte to Hartlip, Kent; Rev. J. Morgan to Cahir, diocese of Lismore; Rev. H. J. Rush to Rustington. *Incumbency:* The Rev. G. Lamotte to Coxley, near Wells. *Curacies:* The Rev. E. Davidson to St. Peter's, Maidstone; Rev. F. Davis to Woodburn, Bucks; Rev. J. Derenzy to Clashmore, diocese of Lismore; Rev. G. B. Golding to Isleworth, Middlesex.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's intends to hold a general ordination in the parish church of Abergavili, on Sunday, the 19th day of September next.

A CONVERSATION of the Midland Counties Archaeological Association and Architectural Society was held on Monday evening at the Queen's College, Birmingham.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held in Edinburgh at the close of last week. Dr. W. P. Allison was the new president. It appeared from the report that the association has now a total of more than 2000 members.

At Bowness and at Grassmere there have been for several seasons exhibitions of paintings, mostly of lake scenery: the one at the former place, containing many works of merit, is by Mr. and Mrs. Aspland; that at the latter place, by two brothers named Pettit, also contains some interesting specimens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BLOCKING-UP OF THE STRAND.—A protest on this subject, subscribed by 105 inhabitants of the Strand and its immediate vicinity, has recently been presented to the board of directors of the London Gasworks. The following are its chief points:—"The undersigned inhabitants of those portions of the Strand which have been for a very long period under the irresponsible control of the directors of the London Gasworks, cannot allow the labours of the directors to close without protesting against the manner in which their works have been conducted. The season of the year selected; the length of time such works have occupied; the short hours at which the men have for the most part worked—the frequent openings and reopenings in the street—the very dangerous state in which the pitching has been left—these are amongst the grievances of which the inhabitants of the Strand have had such painful and injurious experience. It is a conviction with the undersigned that with relieving gangs of men the works which have blocked the Strand (one of the principal thoroughfares of Europe) prejudiced the health of its inhabitants and very materially injured their business, might have been easily accomplished in a fortnight instead of extending it three or four times such period. It is also a conviction with the undersigned that the time of year for such operations is the autumn, when business is comparatively at a standstill, and yet a sufficient length of day remains for the adoption of long-hours labour. The diminished temperature of such season also renders this work less injurious to health, as well as the gas less offensive, because less diffusive and penetrating."

WEST CENTRAL COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A meeting of the friends of this institution has been recently held at the school-rooms, 44, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. The school has been established by some friends of Queen's College, Harley-street, who wished to see the principles and practice of that institution carried out in a cheaper form as a people's branch of the higher class schools for girls. The pupils are taught the principal requisites of a good English education, and have instruction in French, drawing, and vocal music. Two professors of Queen's College having examined the children and expressed satisfaction at the manner in which they had been taught, strong hopes were given that the school would prove of great value, and ultimately would be self-supporting. Among the ladies named as members of the committee were Lady Montague, Lady W. P. Wood, Mrs. E. Romilly, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Emily Taylor, and others. The school, which has three terms in the year, is now dispersed for the vacation, and will reassemble Sept. 8th.

THE ODD FELLOWS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The annual festival in aid of the Widow and Orphan and Distress Funds of the lodges in the metropolitan districts of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows (one of the most important friendly societies in the kingdom) took place on Monday and Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, and was attended with the most signal success. The numbers present on Monday amounted to 19,300, and on Tuesday to 13,346. The whole of the fountains and cascades played on the occasion, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

THE SERPENTINE.—For some days past attempts have been made to purify the Serpentine and other water in the Parks by throwing in large quantities of lime, which has had the effect of causing the eels and fish to rush to the parts where the water is clear, and thus affording ready means of taking them. The latter fact having become known, immense numbers of persons have assembled—some thousands of the lowest description—by the water-side, defying all exertions of the parkkeepers to clear the gardens.

OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.—On Wednesday morning the "opening of the oyster season" by official authority, and in accordance with the civic regulations for the control of Billingsgate Market, took place at four o'clock. There were from Rochester, Faversham, Whitstable, and other ports, sixteen vessels. These boats brought natives, south-deep pearls, cullies, barleys, and commons. The supply, river-borne, of this luscious mollusc, was very good. The railway vans brought immense quantities from the beds at Blackwater, Mersea, Sollesbury, Colchester, Burnham, and other fishing towns. Prices ranged as follows:—Best natives, £2 2s. per bushel; inferior, £2; pearls, 14s.; cullies, 12s. to 14s.; and commons, 10s. to 12s. per bushel.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 877 boys and 780 girls—in all 1657 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1459. The deaths registered in London last week were 1161, exhibiting a slight increase on those of the previous week, when the number was 1132. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1152.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, encouraged by the contributions of the public, have given orders to prepare the dome area at once for Divine service, which it is expected will commence in November next. These preparations will in no way interfere with the architecture of the fabric. The accommodation will be for about 2500. The committee now further solicit subscriptions towards the general adornment of the cathedral, in accordance with the views of Sir Christopher Wren, in order that the interior may appear more worthy of its unrivalled exterior, and of the great metropolitan city.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. F. C. de Crespigny, Incumbent of Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, having lately been appointed to the living of Hampton Wick, a few of his congregation at Camberwell have presented him with a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver claret jug and salver.

It is intended to establish a separate court for British sculpture at the Crystal Palace, in which shall be assembled copies—and originals where they can be had—of the masterpieces of the English school.

In the course of the excavations now being made for the foundation of the Westminster Palace Hotel, there were found, on Friday week, four human skeletons imbedded in the earth at a considerable depth.

MR. C. PEARSON has again commenced operations with a view to bring about the construction of the proposed Metropolitan Railway from Farringdon-street to King's-cross and the Great Western Railway at Paddington.

THE PETTICOAT-LANE NUISANCE.—On Sunday steps were taken by the police to put an end to the Sunday trading outside Rag Fair, of which so many complaints have recently been made. The police carried out their instructions without any disturbance or even excitement. The Jewish traders continued their business within the mart as usual.

A FIRE broke out on Monday evening in the *Sun* newspaper-office, Strand. The upper floors of the building were completely burnt out, and the printing of the paper has had to be transferred for the time to the office of the *Morning Post*.

THE SESSION.—The Imperial Parliament, which was prorogued by Royal Commission on Monday, sat eight months. It was called together hastily on the 3rd of December last, in consequence of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. Although the late Session lasted eight months, yet, in consequence of the numerous adjournments resulting from the breaking up of the Cabinet and other circumstances, the actual number of days on which the two Houses sat was, perhaps, not more than usual. During the whole Session, from its commencement in December to its termination on Monday, the Lords sat on eighty-three days, the average length of each day's sitting being 2 hours 34 minutes; and the total number of days and hours it was occupied in the actual transaction of business, computed at twelve hours a day, was 17 days 7 hours 10 minutes. The number of divisions taken in the House of Lords during the Session was nineteen, of which no less than twelve were taken in July, showing the enormous amount of business thrown into the last month of the Session. The most important division of their Lordships was that which was taken on the 14th of May, when the Earl of Shaftesbury's resolution condemnatory of the present Government was rejected by 167 to 153. This was also the most protracted sitting, their Lordships being occupied in debate eight hours and five minutes. The Commons sat on one hundred and three days, the average length of each day's sitting being eight hours. The House was occupied in the actual transaction of business, estimating the business day at twelve hours, 67 days 10 hours 15 minutes. The total number of hours sat after midnight was sixty-nine and a half. The two most protracted sittings of the Commons were on July 8th and 12th, on each of which days the House met at twelve o'clock a.m., and did not separate till two the next morning, which, allowing two hours for the suspension between four and six, gave a sitting of exactly twelve hours each day. The number of divisions taken during the Session was 172, of which 81 were taken in July. It was counted out twice—once as late as half-past one in the morning, and another time between eight and nine p.m. There was not a single "no House" for the Session. During the Session 269 bills passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent, of which 108 were public measures, and 161 private bills. Among the most important public measures were a bill for transferring the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown; the Bank Issues Indemnity Bill, to indemnify the Bank of England for having exceeded its issues during the commercial crisis of 1857; the Government of British Columbia Bill, for the constitution of a new colony in North America; the Oaths Bill, to amend the oaths taken by members of Parliament; the Jews Bill, enabling the House of Commons to admit Jews by resolution; a bill for abolishing the property qualification of members of Parliament; a bill to provide for the purification of the River Thames; and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill, with a clause legalising the payment by a candidate of the travelling expenses of the voters.

On Friday the steam-tug *Resolute* left the Mersey for the purpose of laying down the telegraphic cable between Falmouth and the Channel Islands. The *Liverpool Courier* understands that this will form the first part of a scheme which is intended to be extended to Gibraltar and Malta.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by commission on Monday. The first Queen's Speech which Lord Chancellor Chelmsford has had the honour of reading was not remarkable as a composition, but, we presume, may be held to have said all the Ministers deemed it expedient to say. It did not congratulate the country on the admission of Jews to Parliament, on the abolition of property qualifications for members, or on the new law for restricting county representation to men of wealth; but it spoke of general peace in Europe, of success in India, of the India Bill, of the Act for purifying the Thames, of Scotch university reform, and of British Columbia and its gold. And so the assembly was dismissed, and the Queen and a considerable legislative "following" were free to depart and see the marvels of Egypt renewed at Cherbourg, a place which, while we write, they have safely reached, and whence, when these lines are generally read, the illustrious visitors will have as safely departed.

The new colony in the Pacific, British Columbia, will, it is hoped, to quote what may be supposed to be Sir Bulwer Lytton's paragraph in the Speech, "be but one step in the career of steady progress, by which her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown." The aspiration is elegant; but the population which, by all accounts, is at present pouring into the new gold regions is likely to display its industry in somewhat stronger relief than its loyalty. San Francisco is sending up its daredevil adventurers by thousands; and, unless our own authorities are strongly reinforced, there is every reason to apprehend that the new visitors, well furnished with arms, and reckless as well as expert in their use, will set small store by the ordinances of the Governor. An ingenious and daring Yankee has already derided the gubernatorial edict, and we fear we shall hear of collisions and difficulties. Nor is the Red Indian population to be overlooked. The natives regard the strangers with no friendly eyes, knowing the Anglo-Saxon tendency to "improve" the red man from off the face of creation, and we may have no small trouble between the protection we owe to the Indian and his hostility to the stranger. Gold will, we imagine, maintain its character as a *causa belli*, in which capacity it has been far more efficient than the other agent which used to be branded as *terribilis*.

Details from India serve to cast additional lustre upon the skill and gallantry of Sir Hugh Rose, who has been compelled to succumb—for a short time only, we hope—to an enemy against whom none of us can make head. The fatigue of the campaign, and three sunstrokes, have made it necessary for him to retire to easier duties than those of his camp, and, should he not again resume active operations, Sir Hugh has already earned for himself a name which will not be forgotten in the annals of Indian war. There was a report that the miscreant Nana Sahib had been captured; but it may be well to pause before giving it credence. It is clear, however, that the invincible success of the English has produced its effect upon the native mind, and the followers of rebel leaders are turning double traitors, and betraying their chief into the hands of the conquerors—all highly illustrative of the true character of the Oriental, and of the profound wisdom of those who advise us to trust him.

Mr. Rob Stephenson has issued a somewhat long but very interesting and pointedly-written letter upon the subject of the Isthmus of Suez, and the project for cutting it. He vindicates himself from certain charges (in which nobody believed), of having spoken against the scheme without sufficient knowledge, and shows that he has repeatedly and closely examined the district. He then reiterates the expression of his conviction that the project can never be carried out successfully, for that the two seas are on the same level, and, therefore, that all that would be created would be a stagnant ditch. His letter teaches us anew the old lesson, often urged but so seldom practised—namely, that we ought to be very cautious of believing anything. For years and years people have been content to accept the statement that there was a large difference in the height of the two seas, because it was said that somebody had taken pains to ascertain the fact in Napoleon's time. Now, a scientific survey has shown that no such difference exists.

We simply call the attention of all persons who are interested in life assurance to the report of a case in which the St. George's Assurance Company of London was sued by the representatives of a gentleman who had effected a policy in that office. He died, and the claim was resisted on the ground of alleged fraudulent misstatement as to his health. He was a medical man, and it was made perfectly clear, on the trial, that his death was occasioned by exposure while performing the duties of his profession. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount of the policy, thereby, of course, branding the resistance as unjust, and the charge as untrue. Doubtless, the St. George's directors acted upon what they conceived to be reliable information; but we can imagine no course less likely to promote the interests of an assurance company, or to secure the confidence of the public, than the adopting the course of reopening a bargain when one of the parties is in his grave. A professional man goes about his work, and dies in harness, in the conviction that he has provided for those he leaves behind him; but to be haunted by the thought that on the strength of some scandal, or misinformation, they will be driven to fight for the pittance he has secured them must be distressing in the last degree.

"The serfs are glad through Russia's wide domain." The Emperor, who has long determined upon the emancipation of the Crown serfs, and who has been met by every obstacle which a profligate noblesse and a corrupt bureaucracy (the two curses of Russia) could throw in his way, is announced to have completed the act by his own will. He has published a decree authorising any of his serfs who can pay a fee of forty roubles to enroll himself among the free class of citizens. The Emperor is giving proofs that he is in earnest in his determination to improve his people, and what moral support can be given him by the other great Powers ought to be extended frankly and cordially. He, a man of peace, or, at all events, not a man of war, has effected that which the tremendous Nicholas, though his mind was long set upon the same object, never dared to do. The act is one which should be marked in golden letters in the annals of Russia.

The Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns announce that in the quarter ending March the number of marriages in England and Wales had diminished from 1410 per cent, the average rate, to 1254 per cent. The births in the quarter ending June were slightly below the average. Emigration is still on the decrease.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains an announcement that the brother and sister of Lord Herries, of Terregles, whose claim to that peerage has just been decided in his favour, by the House of Lords, shall have the same title that they would have enjoyed if their father had been declared Lord Herries.

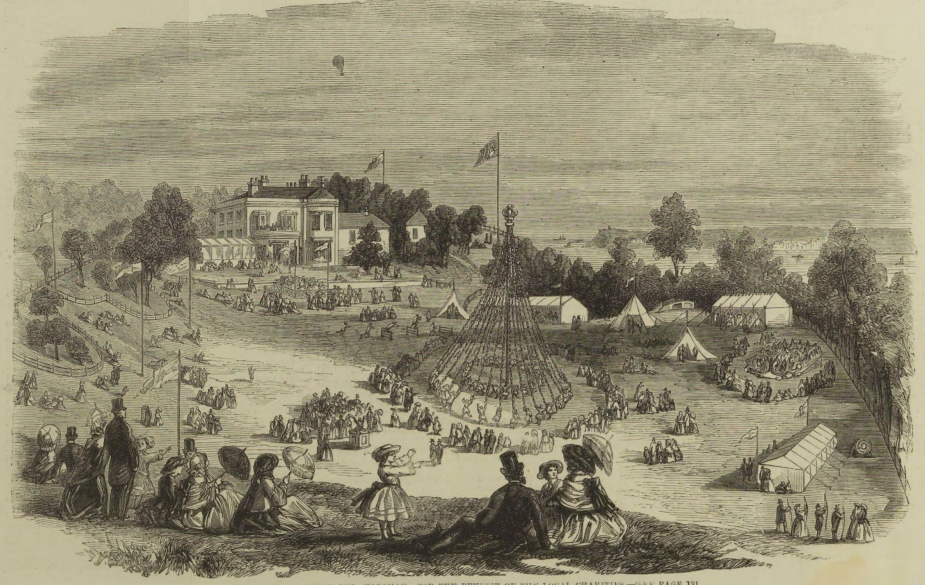
At the Cork Assizes, the other day, the libel case of the Countess of Listowel against Gibbins was tried for the second time, and resulted in a verdict for £300 damages in favour of the lady.



THE FRENCH FLEET AT CHERBOURG.—(SEE TEXT PAGE.)



NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT EXETER.—(SEE PAGE 121.)



RURAL FETE AT ROCK END, TORQUAY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LOCAL CHARITIES.—(SEE PAGE 121.)

THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

THE following is all the information of importance relating to the Cherbourg fêtes received at the time of our going to press. In subsequent editions we shall give such further particulars of interest as may reach us.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Programme drawn up by the naval, military, and civil authorities for the reception of the Emperor and Empress, and the celebration of the several days of their stay in Cherbourg:—

On Wednesday their Majesties will be received at the railway station by the authorities, civil, naval, and military. The keys of the town will be presented to his Majesty by the Mayor and the Municipal Council. The benediction and inauguration of the railway will take place in presence of their Majesties. All the land and sea forces will be under arms; they will be placed in rank from the railway station to the Hotel of the Prefecture. The arrival of their Majesties will be announced by a salute of artillery. All the ships of the squadron, as well as the forts of the road, and Forts Ouglet and L'Amiral, will be decorated with flags; all the buildings of the port will also hoist their respective flags. On the arrival of their Majesties at the Prefecture the Empress will receive the wives of the principal officials, and the young ladies deputed to offer her Majesty a *corbeille* of flowers and lace. The public offices, the ships of the squadron, and the breakwater will be illuminated every evening during the stay of their Majesties. The officers and public functionaries are requested to illuminate their residences and decorate them with flags.

Thursday being reserved by the Emperor and Empress for the reception on board the *Bretagne* of her Majesty the Queen of England, a future order will be issued as to the proceedings of this day. A regatta will take place in the road of Cherbourg, in the presence of the united naval forces and the Royal Yacht Squadron.

On Friday their Majesties will visit the ships of the squadron in the road, and land on the breakwater.

On Saturday their Majesties will leave the Hotel of the Prefecture in the morning, and pass through the town and environs. At noon their Majesties will proceed to the military port to open the grand inner basin of the works. In the evening a ball will be given to the Emperor and Empress by the town of Cherbourg at the Hotel de Ville.

On Sunday, at nine o'clock in the morning, the Emperor will inaugurate the equestrian statue of Napoleon. The departure of their Majesties is fixed for two o'clock p.m.

The remainder of the programmes contains the special regulations and orders to the officials relative to this ceremony, which is the last of the celebrations.

Another programme, published by the Municipality, details the popular fêtes that are to be given in honour of the Imperial visit, and the part the Municipality is to take in the other ceremonies.

CHERBOURG AND ITS ENVIRONS.

A letter from the *Times* Correspondent at Cherbourg, written in the early part of the week, gives a lively picture of the place, and of the preparations for the fête then in course of being made, as will be seen by the following extracts:—

The exact position of Cherbourg may be better described than by quoting latitude and longitude from the Admiralty chart, or its bearings by compass from Dover, information superfluous to the pilots and useless to everybody else. Briefly, then, if the Isle of Wight could cut loose from its moorings, and drift in nearly a straight line across the channel, it would be received in the arms of two capes, which terminate the great peninsula of the coast of Normandy. Into the bay between these points the tight little island would nearly fit and fill up the hollow. In the deepest recess of this bay, and at the centre of its shore, lies the town of Cherbourg. It is nearly equidistant from Plymouth, Weymouth, and Portsmouth; those places would be cut by three lines radiating from Cherbourg like the sticks of a fan. This illustration is not strictly scientific, and might be fatal to a candidate in a competitive examination, but is sufficient for all practical purposes. Between the French port and the English coast roll sixty or seventy good miles of ocean; and, when you have inspected Cherbourg, you will not wish the channel one league less in breadth.

The town itself, it need scarcely be said, is not the place—it is the least important part of it; the real Cherbourg consists of the harbour, the military port, the breakwater, and the fortifications. Cherbourg would be nearly all it if the town did not exist. The immense works are not intended for its defence only; its little export and coasting trade does not require those moles, piers, quays, and armed towers, the foundations of which are driven into the deep. The works front the town, and flank it on each side, and rise behind it. All that the art of the military engineer can do to give strength to the natural position has been done; the position has called the works into existence, and the works are the place; the town is only an accident, not an essential part of it.

Civil Cherbourg, or the ville, as distinct from the military port, is very provincial. It has not the commercial physiognomy of Havre, nor the watering-place aspect of Boulogne and Dieppe. Its proximity to England has not produced any connection extensive enough to colour its life with our insular peculiarities. Relatively, Paris is more visibly and audibly Anglicised; the English language and Allsopp's ale have invaded the Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastille; but the beer and speech of Cherbourg are still native—the last struggling with the old difficulties of orthography when it attempts to be English. Cider, for instance, that Norman produce, is announced to the puzzled Briton by the proprietor of a "vaults" for the sale thereof as "cider."

The country around Cherbourg is very beautiful, hilly, and richly wooded, though the town itself is on a plain that extends from the foot of the hills to the shore of the bay. From most of the ground now covered by the town the sea has receded, and at a comparatively recent period. The best view of the whole place is from the heights behind it, where you have the town at your feet; the military port, with its dockyard, roofs, and bastions on the left; and the breakwater, the inner road, and the eight or nine line-of-battle ships at anchor, as the centre of the picture. To the right is the height, almost a cliff, of La Roule, crowned by a fortified barracks, with embrasures looking, as all the guns do everywhere, seaward. The barracks, or fort under that name (engraved at page 123), is one of the new constructions; and its fire-brick masonry contrasts well with the grey, weather-stained face of the height on which it stands, whence a slope of bare rock descends almost into the town. The new railway from Paris turns round the foot of this height, and the station is built, so to speak, in its shadow: the plain form is, in every sense, "under the guns" of the fort. The dais now constructing for the Emperor, for the ceremony of the inauguration of the line, directly fronts this height of La Roule; and when the decorations are complete, and the semicircular galleries for the spectators are filled, the mountain and its fort, rising from the station itself, will form a magnificent background to the tableau. No scene-painter could have devised anything so effective had he been required to furnish a decoration expressly for the scene.

Another view of Cherbourg, and also a good one, may be taken from the end of the jetty of the commercial port. At that point the ships and the breakwater are behind the spectator, the military port on the right; and the eye sweeps over the trading vessels in the basins (of commerce always understood) and the town, to be arrested again by the La Roule mountain and fort, always the dominant feature, and the less elevated hills that shut in the view, with their fields and woods of the richest and softest green, beautifully tinged by the sunset of a summer evening. The foreground of the view from the jetty is the quays. On the one to the right, between the jetty and the distant military port, is the statue of the great Emperor, closely guarded in, awaiting its inauguration. Renort speaks well of the statue as a work of art, but only the top of the Emperor's hat is visible above the screen. The place of this memorial is most appropriate, for, though something had been done for Cherbourg before the Consulship, all the military works are the creation of Napoleon, and his effigy fronts the greatest of them; his right hand pointing to the military port and dockyards.

As less present interest attaches to what Cherbourg was in the time of the Roman occupation of Gaul than to what it is now, the immense mass of erudition local research has collected, going back to the Druids, may be passed over, especially as some material points have not yet been settled. We do not know with certainty whether the name of Cherbourg proves it to have been the town of Cesar or of Ceres; some authorities give it to the goddess, others to the Emperor; the etymology will do for either, but the popular spirit of the day seems to prefer an Imperial reading. Ceres may go and bind her sheaves; we are not generally agricultural here, but military, consuming the fruits in fact, if we were not born to do so. There is much drumming and marching, and counter-marching all day, and all the red-trousered men who are not on duty pervade the streets and the quays, and sit in front of the cafés, with beer and pipes, and frequent cimes. The element of the garrison is qualified by another, which is still warlike—the fleet. Eight line-of-battle ships in the harbour, of course, send on shore a numerous contingent of officers and men on leave, and their recreations are much the same as those of the land service. The sea, however, appears to assimilate all who go down to it in ships, of whatever nation. The French naval officer or sailor is much more like his English compeer than the French soldier, and the seamen of both countries would probably "pull together" better than the rank and file. Whether it is that they are drawn more from the coast districts, and have been brought more into contact with the same population of our shores, or from some other cause, yet it is said that in the French navy generally there is less anti-English feeling than in the French army.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FETE.

The same Correspondent thus continues his narrative:—

The preparations for the reception of the Emperor are going on rapidly; the foundations and skeletons of galleries and tribunes for spectators on the route of the Imperial cortege, at the railway station, and on the Place d'Armes, are nearly complete; to most of them only the decorative and finishing process is wanting. Everything in this department will doubtless

be well managed: we have retained professional furnishers of such aids to rejoicings from Paris, where there are artists who have a *specialité* in these matters. There are piles of shields and flags brought down from the capital, with tapestries and carpets, and all kinds of devices beyond provincial resources. These are for the grand points; private houses and side streets are left to individual taste or the municipality. The poles and frames for triumphal arches are rising in every direction, and in your morning walk you find that nearly all Cherbourg is "vibrating beneath the hammer of the carpenter." The citizens expect a harvest, but so far it is only the gleaming; the reaping and the filled sickle are yet to come, they hope. Announcements of *chambres garnies* to be let *pour les fêtes* are numerous enough; only the prices asked indicate a conviction that all will be wanted. The market is firm. If Paris comes down in earnest, nobody knows what will be asked. 200 fr. for an apartment for the days of the fêtes is the present quotation.

There are other signs of an influx of population. Adventurers and vagabonds of all kinds of the amusing class are dropping in, and the quays of an evening present groups that look like the premonitory symptoms of a fair or an undress carnival.

THE INNER BASIN ON THE EVE OF ITS INAUGURATION.

The *Times* Special Correspondent writes as follows on Tuesday:—

The two old docks open to the bay; the new one is inside them, in the very centre of the place, and can only be reached by passing through the others. It is now the great object of popular curiosity, especially to the country people; the peasant class almost besiege the gates for permits to visit it, which must be obtained at the Department of the Marine. They are freely and politely given, and the only difficulty is in providing the numbers that are asked for.

The basin itself is not larger than many separate docks we have at home; but it is very deep, and the masonry, in solid granite, of the most finished workmanship. Its peculiarities are these: the inner side and the two ends are grooved with slips for repairing large vessels; they can be floated into these slips, shut in by floodgates, and when the water is pumped out, as it will be by pumps of high power, they are in a dry dock. There are seven of these docks within the basin. It is this combination that gives the work its importance; the power of building a ship of war, or seven such vessels, in one artificial dock, and launching them, quite independent of all the caprices and impediments of tide, is a very valuable one; the same facility, of course, is available for the embarkation of troops and stores, though in this respect the outer basins are as convenient as the newer work.

The preparations for letting in the water are not yet completed; across the northern entrance men are busily raising a vast dam of earth and sand, exactly like the embankment of a settlement of beavers, very broad at the base, and tapering up to the top, ramming the materials well down as the mass rises. This will be the *ne plus ultra* of the water up to the given moment, when a sufficient section of the barrier will be broken off by springing a mine; the water, rushing over, will gradually sweep away the rest. The rush of the element is to be the grand point of the spectacle of immersion. It is calculated that the dock will be four hours filling.

At the present moment vast chain cables are stretched across the floor of the excavation; the pipes of the pumping machinery are visible on the same level. A few workmen, looking absolutely small from the great height of the quay, are crawling about the area, and from a wooden hut in the very centre of it smoke is rising from the stove pipe, as if the inmates were boiling his coffee; short is the space of time and coffee will boil on that spot no more. The peasants gather round the excavation and look in, and hold their very babies over to look also: if one of them should drop! It is seventy feet sheer down, and the bottom is solid granite. Happily, I have not to report any small human sacrifice. It is not quite certain, from the intense anxiety manifested to see the dock of Napoleon, that the country people do not expect to see something of the great man in it; really, to the mental eye, much of his spirit is visible. He thought all this once—he has passed away; but it is done. It is only a part of his history that has been deferred.

A gallery is being built at the head of the dock for the Imperial party and for ladies, but *les hommes* are not to be provided for in this luxurious manner; the pavilion already looks gay with flags and banners. The main entrance of the port is being appropriately decorated by a triumphal arch formed of muskets and bayonets; and in the centre of two of the internal spaces of the establishment rise two trophies built of brass cannon and piles of brilliantly-blackened cannon-balls; they are receiving the finishing touches, carefully applied, and, for the grim nature of the materials, the effect is bright and coquettish. But all this, and more, must be left to the great day itself. The military port cannot be exhausted in a single letter.

The decorations of the town have increased in number and deepened in colour, but none can be pronounced complete. Those of the railroad station are most advanced. Yesterday brought from Paris a large consignment of freshly-gilded eagles. A hundred of those noble birds packed in a crate, and looked at closely, lose much of their effect. They are intended for the top of high poles, where they will soon beam resplendent. Their carving is well, and by configuration of head and beak they might as well be penguins. The day is blank of incidents; it is the eve of the opening celebration. To-morrow we shall all be in the Imperial presence.

THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud on Thursday morning—their Majesties having previously attended mass in the private chapel, the Archbishop of Paris officiating.

When the train reached Evreux there was the usual demonstration in favour of the ruling power, and so at other stations and towns on the line.

At six o'clock Napoleon and Eugenie completed their day's journey by reaching Caen. The town was illuminated and decorated, and in the evening there was a splendid ball at the Hotel de Ville, which the Emperor and Empress attended.

About noon on Wednesday they took their departure from Caen, and, after various ovations on the way, reached Cherbourg between four and five in the afternoon. At the station a splendid retinue of officials awaited the arrival of the Imperial couple, and all the available forces connected with the town and harbour lined the streets from the railway to the Prefecture, where the Emperor took up his abode.

The town was illuminated at night, and so were the ships of the squadron and the splendid breakwater.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR CHERBOURG.

Her Majesty proceeded on Wednesday, as arranged, to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French at Cherbourg, attended by a convoy befitting the head of a great maritime nation.

A number of English yachts proceeded to the fêtes, conveying their owners and large parties of their friends.

The *Para*, with some hundreds of the members of the House of Commons on board, got under way soon after daybreak on Wednesday morning at Southampton, and proceeded direct to Cherbourg.

The escort squadron to her Majesty weighed anchor at Spithead at five o'clock on Wednesday morning. It consisted of the *Royal Albert*, 121, screw, Captain Egerton, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Lyons, and having on board his Excellency the Duke of Malakoff and suite; the *Renown*, 91, screw, Captain Forbes; the *Karyalus*, 51, screw-frigate, Captain Tarleton, C.B.; the *Diadem*, 32, screw-frigate, Captain Moorsom, C.B.; the *Curaçoa*, 31, screw-frigate, Captain T. Mason; the *Raccoon*, 22, screw-corvette, Captain Paynter, &c.

The *Osborne* left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, having on board some of the Lords of the Admiralty, and also the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, which had been specially summoned to proceed with the naval squadron to Cherbourg.

Her Majesty went on board the *Victoria and Albert* a few minutes before twelve, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, being accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Maid of Honour, the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, Sir C. Phipps, and Mr. Gibbs.

The remaining members of the Royal party had preceded the Royal family, having embarked on board the *Black Eagle*.

At nine minutes past twelve the *Victoria and Albert* started for Cherbourg, the wind being moderate, blowing west-south-west, and the ship steaming against tide. The Royal yacht passed on with great velocity, the Admiralty flag floating from her foremast, the Royal standard from her mainmast, and the Union Jack from her mizen-mast and stern. The Trinity yacht, having on board the Masters of the Trinity House, was about 200 yards in her wake.

At seven o'clock her Majesty the Queen, having had a very fine passage across the Channel, arrived at Cherbourg with her escort, and was saluted by the French fleet.

At eight o'clock the Emperor visited her Majesty, amidst remarkable demonstrations of enthusiasm.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT CHERBOURG.

Annexed is an account of the fortifications at Cherbourg:—

There are two entrances to Cherbourg, one at the east and the other at the west end of a strongly-fortified mole. At the eastern extremity the channel is narrowed by the island of Pelée, upon which is erected a large fort, called Fort Imperial, which, with the corresponding fort on the eastern side of the mole, completely commands the narrow passage, and

its guns cross fire with other forts to be afterwards mentioned. The western channel is equally protected by an immense fort, called Fort de Querqueville, on the main land, and which is immediately opposite the fort at the west end of the embankment. The depth of water in these channels is marked on the French Admiralty charts at from twelve to thirteen metres (thirty-nine to forty-two feet); but these immense forts one would consider sufficient to sink in an instant any ship which would attempt to effect an entrance. They form, however, but a fraction of the fortifications with which the place abounds. A ship entering the outer basin, by the western channel would not only receive the concentrated fire of the forts on each side of the channel; but there is another huge fort erected upon a rock, dry at low water, called Fort Chavagnac, which is between, but a little in the rear of, the west end of the mole and the great Querqueville Fort. Having run the gauntlet of these works, ships would find themselves in a tolerably capacious basin, where, from every point of the compass, in whatever position they might lie, they would be riddled by the cross fire of the batteries and forts, which swarm in every direction, and which help to swell the aggregate of 3000 guns of large calibre, which are mounted in the works in different parts of the apparently impregnable position. Along the face of the docks there are numerous small forts and batteries which command not only a portion of the entrance by the mole, but, assisted by other batteries on the shore, would "sink, burn, or destroy" anything which had passed the ordeal of the outer forts. The docks are formed of a large basin, communicating with one to the north, and this again with a large one to the west; there are three smaller basins beyond these at the north, and there are three at the southern part of the excavation, into which an entrance is obtained through the central opening and basin. There are nine basins in all, and it is the completion of the inner floating dock, called Dock Napoleon III., which forms the subject of the forthcoming celebration. At the entrance of the dock is a gigantic fort, built on what is marked on the French Admiralty charts as Basse du Cheval. It is a rock dry at low water, and upon this has been constructed the huge work called Fort des Flamands. The fire of Fort des Flamands crosses with that of Fort Imperial at the eastern end of the mole, and it would appear absolutely impossible for any vessel to pass the concentrated fire of these mounted forts. To make security doubly sure, this Fort des Flamands is supported by a redoubt called Tour la Ville. Approaching nearer the entrance of the dock there is Fort du Galet; still nearer, Fort du Longlet and Fort du Hommet. We now come to the other fortifications which surround Cherbourg on the land side, and which completely command the whole of the town and harbour. There are fourteen forts and redoubts, which form two semicircles around the town on the land side, the outer one consisting of a chain of detached star forts, and the inner being formed of a line of redoubts. These are all in a commanding position, and the guns would sweep the outer harbour as well as the entrance channels. The chain of forts which surround the town in parallel lines with the redoubts consist of the usual bastions and re-entering angles. They command the country on the land side, as well as the harbour and works seaward. There are, therefore, twenty-four regular forts and redoubts for the protection of Cherbourg, in addition to the six batteries on the mole. Other batteries on the land could, of course, be quickly constructed in case of emergency. Along the docks there is a series of large buildings constructed for arsenals, magazines, and naval stores of every description.

THE NAVAL FORCE AT CHERBOURG.

A Correspondent writing from Cherbourg a few days ago says:—

The exact naval force at this moment lying in the harbour is as follows:—First and principally, the Toulon squadron, consisting of the magnificent screw three-decker, the *Bretagne*, 140 guns (Vice-Admiral Romain Desbrosses's flag); the *Donawerth* (Rear-Admiral Lavaud's flag); the *Napoleon*, *Ulm*, *Arcole*, *Austerlitz*, and *Egloff*, and the frigate *Isly*. In addition to the above there is the *Saint Louis*, towed out of the Basin à Flot this morning, the frigate *Alexandre* from Rochfort, and the school frigate *Somme* from Brest. These eight vessels and three frigates will, I believe, after all, be the extent of the force to be shown to the Queen on her arrival.

On pages 126-127 we have engraved the French fleet at Cherbourg.

ROYAL AND IMPERIAL VISITS TO CHERBOURG.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following account of such visits from the earliest times:—"The first Sovereign whose presence at Cherbourg is clearly known was Harold, King of Denmark. William the Conqueror was there several times. Henry I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, visited the place with his Court in 1110. The Empress Queen Mathilde, daughter of Henry I. and widow of the Emperor Henry V., landed on the coast of Cherbourg in 1145, after a violent tempest, during which she made a vow to raise a church to the Virgin wherever she might first touch the shore. Hence the origin of the Chapel of Notre Dame du Vœu, which was destroyed when the maritime port was inclosed, and replaced under the same name by a parish church, commenced in 1550, and not yet finished. In 1165 and 1181, King Henry II. of England paid two visits to Cherbourg. St. Louis honoured the town with his presence in the early part of April, 1256. He passed the fêtes of Easter at Avranches and at Mont Saint-Michel. In 1278 it was visited by Philippe-le-Hardi. Edward III. of England presented himself before Cherbourg in 1346 to lay siege to it, but he did not enter the place. Charles the Bald, King of Navarre, who had the province of Normandy as his appanage, visited the place twice—in 1393, remaining there two months, and in 1396, to relieve the inhabitants from feudal servitude in giving them the title of *pair à baron*. During his first residence he was visited by Peter I. of Lusignan, King of Cyprus. Henry V. of England landed at Cherbourg in 1420. This strong place, which was long in the possession of the English, was taken from them on the 12th of August, 1450, and has remained ever since under the authority of the Crown of France. Francis I., accompanied by the Dauphin, afterwards Henry II., visited it in 1552, and remained there three days. Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, and brother of Marie Antoinette, going through France incognito, under the name of Count de Falkenstein, visited Cherbourg in September, 1781. It is stated (says Madame de Genlis), that, in walking in the port of Cherbourg, one of the officers who accompanied him was pushing the people aside, when the Emperor said, "Be quiet, Sir; it does not require so much room for a man to pass." The formation of the breakwater was decided on in 1781. Louis XVI. visited the works in 1786; he arrived on the 22nd June, and left on the 26th. Another great work, the establishment of a military port, consisting of vast docks cut in the rock to a depth of 18 metres, was decreed in 1800. Napoleon, having resolved to inspect this colossal enterprise, entered Cherbourg on the 26th May, 1811, accompanied by the Empress Maria Louise, Prince Eugene, and a numerous suite. He remained there till the 30th. The Empress Maria Louise, Regent of the Empire, returned to Cherbourg in 1813, to preside over the inauguration of the military port. Her Majesty arrived on the 25th August and stayed till the 1st September. Charles X. and all the Royal family, banished from France by the revolution of July, embarked with their suites at Cherbourg on the 16th August, 1830, in two American packet-boats, the *Great Britain* and the *Charles Carroll*, which were freighted at Havre. Don Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, and the Empress his consort, daughter of Prince Bugbae Beaularnais, being expelled from their states by a revolution, were taken to Cherbourg in the English frigate *Volage*. They landed on the 10th June, 1831, with a small suite. Their daughter, Donna Maria, who died Queen of Portugal, having been brought to Brest by the state vessel the *Seine*, rejoined them on the 23rd July. Don Pedro afterwards proceeded to Paris with his family, and thence to London. Louis Philippe visited Cherbourg on the 1st September, 1833, with his sons the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by Marshals Soult and Gérard, and Admiral de Rigny. Queen Marie Amélie, the Dukes d'Angoulême and de Montpensier, the Princesses Marie and Clémentine, and Madame Adelaide, the King's sister, arrived there the same night. The Royal family remained at Cherbourg four days. Lastly, the Emperor, when President of the Republic, honoured the town with a first visit in 1850. He made his entry the 5th September, in the evening, and remained until the morning of the 9th, after having examined the breakwater and arsenal."

Annexed are a few particulars of the strongholds and other places in France which, with Cherbourg, form the subjects of the illustrations on page 123:—

St. SERVAN is a tolerably well-built town, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, at the mouth of the River Rance, about a mile to the south of St. Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water. Its manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen, sailcloth, soap, and tobacco, are considerable. The population is about 10,000.

CAEN is a large, well-built, and populous town, in the department of Calvados, located at the influx of the small River Odon into the larger stream of the Orne. Its streets, which are forty in number, exclusive of the suburbs, are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses are, for the most part, built of a white stone, which, though not durable, has a fine appearance. The town was formerly surrounded by a high wall, of which there are now scarcely any remains. Caen contains in all twelve parish churches, with several hospitals. Of the churches, the most remarkable is the Abbaye aux Hommes, built by William the Conqueror, which is a large and lofty but plain pile of building; and the church of Notre Dame, where there is a fine altar-piece. The Palais de Justice is a handsome modern structure. Caen has long been noted for its university, which fell into neglect at the Revolution, but was revived in 1803, with the title of an academy. There is besides a great central school. The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings, and caps. In these commodities, as well as in cider, dye stuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country, an active trade is still carried on. The population is about 40,000.

HAVRE DE GRACE, or LE HAVRE, is an important commercial and strongly-fortified town, at the influx of the Seine into the English Channel. It consists of long and narrow streets. The fronts of the houses are lofty, but have a heavy and mean appearance. The harbour, which has a long pier, is capable of containing 600 or 700 vessels, and has a depth sufficient to float ships of war of sixty guns. Havre is a place of great bustle and activity, being the seaport of Paris. The manufactures comprise sailcloth

cordage, tobacco, lace, and earthenware. Here are also several building-docks, and a sugar refinery. The fortifications of Havre were brought to their present state of perfection by Bonaparte, who also improved the harbour and docks and erected two lighthouses. Its population is about 24,000.

TOULON is the Plymouth of France, the seat of her naval power in the Mediterranean, and one of her chief naval arsenals, inferior only in some respects to Brest. It is a strongly fortified town, situated at the bottom of a deep double bay, which forms the roads. Behind it runs an amphitheatre of hills rising on the north into the heights of Mount Pharon, too bare to be picturesque, which stretch their arms as it were round the bay, so as nearly to landlock it, rendering it a safe anchorage, except from the south and east, where it is somewhat unprotected. Six forts on the land side defend the town, while the mouth of the harbour and hills commanding it are studded with forts and redoubts. The port is divided into the old and new, separated from the roadside by moles, hollow and bombproof, begun in the reign of Henri IV., formed externally into batteries on a level with the water's edge—very formidable against ships. The Port du Commerce, or Darse Vieille, on the N., is appropriated to merchant-vessels, and is bordered by a quay. The Darse Neuve, on the west, is surrounded by the dockyard, slips, the arsenal, the storehouses for provisions, &c., equipments, cannon-foundry, park of artillery, &c. The town itself contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; but, confined within ramparts, its streets are narrow, its shops inferior, and its buildings (exclusive of those of the dockyard) are for the most part unimportant.

BREST, a well-known seaport, the chief station of the French marine, and one of the best harbours in Europe, is situated on a bay on the west coast of Brittany, in the department of Finistère. Brest was an insignificant village until 1631. It was subsequently fortified, and received the privileges of a city. The greater part of the town lies on a hill, and has narrow, winding streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, the streets are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbour, situated between the suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing sixteen ships of the first and second rank, twenty-four of the third, and sixteen of the fourth, with twenty-six fire-ships and other small vessels. On a steep rock at the entrance stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks, ropewalks, cloth manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dockyard; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction and the winter lodging of the galley slaves; the hospital, the theatre, the two marine academies, the one founded in 1752, the other in 1810; and the fine walk called "Le Cours." Its population is nearly 30,000.

MONT ST. MICHEL is not far from Avranches, a town of Lower Normandy, in the department of La Manche. There is something mysterious and almost awful in the aspect of this solitary cone of granite, rising alone out of the wide, level expanse of sand. One might imagine it the peak of some colossal mountain just piercing through the crust of the earth, but, deprived, at the moment of its appearance, of the geological force necessary to rear it aloft. Slight as is its elevation, its isolated position in the midst of the sea, and its heaven-pointed top, render it the prominent object of every view from the surrounding coast, and from a long distance give it the appearance of being much nearer at hand than it really is. On approaching it, it is found to be girt round at its base by a circle of feudal walls and towers, washed by the sea; above these rise the quaint, irregular houses of the little town, plastered, as it were, against the rock, and piled one over another. Above them project the bare beds of rock, serving as a pedestal from which the lofty walls, high turrets, and prolonged buttresses of the conventual buildings are reared aloft, surmounted in their turn by the pinnacles and tower of the church (bearing a telegraph) which crowns the whole, and forms the apex of the pyramid.

ST. MALO is a seaport, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the small island of Aaron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is strongly defended. There are also ramparts around the town; and on the north side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and fortifications. It is of an oblong form. The principal public buildings, such as the cathedral, the townhall, and the episcopal palace, are situated in the market-place. The harbour is large, but difficult of access. It has a considerable trade, and carries on rather extensive manufactures of thread, woollens, and linen. The population is over 10,000.

VESSELS OF THE ENGLISH FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

The ships in our Sketch have for some time past been assembling at the Spit, and from them the vessels were selected to form the escort for her Majesty on her visit to Cherbourg—*Royal Albert*, 131; *Roseven*, 91; *Terrible*, 21; *Buryalus*, 51; *Diadem*, 32; *Curacoa*, 31; *Raceon*, 22. The flag of Lord Lyons, late white at the fore, will, by her Majesty's command, be blue at the main during her pleasure, his Lordship having been advanced by brevet to the rank of Admiral.

PIPING HANDS TO MAN YARDS.

One of the most exciting and agreeable sights that takes place on a vessel of war is the occasion depicted in our Sketch. When the boatswain pipes to man yards, the Jacks, all eager and willing to obtain the loftiest and most important position on the yards or shrouds, answer this call with the greatest alacrity; and in their enthusiasm the main-truck is a post of honour which the gallant tars are always ambitious of possessing. The following exciting scene occurred with the fleet at Spithead on the occasion of her Majesty's presence before her departure for Cherbourg:—All at once the sailors could be seen swarming up the shrouds like bees, covering the rigging as they mounted higher and higher, climbing out along the yards till rows of men fringed every spar. There was a little pause till the *Royal Albert* gave the signal with the first gun, and then on the instant, like a file fire, the *Royal* salute ran along the line from ship to ship, darting from the tall massive sides of the men-of-war in broad red streaks of flame and clouds of smoke till the very air seemed to move and vibrate under the heavy concussion, and all save the upper spars of the fleet was hidden in the white clouds of powder smoke. There was a long pause after this till the *Royal* yacht came flying over the waters between Osborne and Blockhouse Fort, when the ships in the harbour manned yards, while another salvo thundered from the saluting-battery below the town.

THE ZURICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

For the following particulars of the grand musical festival recently held at Zurich we are indebted to the Correspondent who obligingly forwarded to us the Sketch of the Fest Halle engraved in our last week's Number:—

HOTEL BAUR, ZURICH, July 28.

The national musical festival has kept this "highly respectable" little town in a flutter for the whole week; every house, were it ever so small, being externally decorated with brilliant draperies and flowers; and garlands hanging across the streets, with mottoes, in which the word "Welcome" was expressed in a hundred ways. The 3000 singers were received by the authorities. At the landing-place was a triumphal arch with floral lyre; opposite, a statue of William Tell in full armour. All were in high spirits, their hats decorated with alpen roses, each canton having its own uniform—that of Lucerne, brown and bright green; that of Berne, red, black, and white; and the students of Zurich, with tiny crimson Greek caps surmounted by the Swiss white cross, were the most picturesque. They assembled on the Cathedral place, and marched, headed by their standard-bearers (truly magnificent, both men and banners), to the great Fest Halle, cheering the English heartily (of the Hotel Baur) who stood on the balconies. For three days they wrestled vocally for prizes, concluding by one united concert, of which those who know the beauty of good choral singing will imagine the effect in that vast hall. National and patriotic songs were the favourites, a fine statue of the late Swiss composer, Nögeli, being inaugurated as a finale. The announcement of the names of the chief winners, Berne and Basle, was followed by a flourish of trumpets; and among many beautiful objects was a cup formed of a single elephant's tooth. In the evening the building was lighted by gas, and the singers supped all together, thus ending this charming festival.

THE ISTHMIAN OF SUEZ CANAL.—A long letter from Mr. Robert Stephenson upon this project has been published. The following, the concluding passage, expresses the result of the hon. gentleman's views on the subject:—"I should be delighted to see a channel like the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus penetrating the isthmus that divides the Red Sea from the Mediterranean; but I know that such a channel is impracticable—that nothing can be effected, even by the most unlimited expenditure of time, and life, and money, beyond the formation of a stagnant ditch between two almost tideless seas, unapproachable by large ships under any circumstances, and only capable of being used by small vessels when the prevalent winds permit their exit and their entrance. I believe that the project will prove abortive in itself and ruinous to its constructors; and, entertaining that view, I will no longer permit it to be said that, by abstaining from expressing myself fully on the subject, I am tacitly allowing capitalists to throw away their money on what my knowledge assures me to be an unwise and unremunerative speculation."

THE *Westmorland Gazette* states that "the ancient and thriving town of Market Brough is at present without either saddler, lawyer, watch-maker, or printer."

On Tuesday week the little village of Kingston-Seymour was the scene of unusual festivities, on the occasion of the opening of the new parochial schools.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE closes this evening with the "Traviata." On Monday Piccolomini and Giuglini go to Dublin. An engagement has, we hear, been offered in the United States to Middle Piccolomini, through the enterprise of the energetic director of the New York Academy of Music. The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA closes this day week.

THE production of "Don Giovanni" at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Thursday week has been one of the "hits" of the season. It has already drawn two immense houses, and is to be repeated, once at least, before the theatre closes; and it has been applauded to the echo by the public, though severely censured by the musical critics. Both the applause and the censure have been deserved. In order that the parts of *Don Giovanni* and of *Leporello* might be assumed by Mario and Ronconi the music has been so altered as to be accommodated to the voices of these performers; Mario being a tenor, while his music is for a baritone; and Ronconi being a baritone, while the music of his part is for a bass. Mr. Costa, it seems, having refused to compromise his reputation as a conscientious artist by undertaking such a job, it was committed to M. Alari, who was not so scrupulous. This gentleman went to work in a slashing style, and certainly has made wild work with the great composer's text. In every scene, without exception, in which Mario or Ronconi appears, the music has either been transposed, or where the key could not be altered (as in the concerted pieces) the passages have been so changed that Mozart's melodies can no longer be recognised. Very offensive results have followed. In the beautiful duet "La ci darem la mano," which is raised from A to C, the harmony is inverted in some places, Mario singing the first and Bosio the second; and in the concerted pieces, such as the quartet, "Non ti fidar," and the trio, "Ah taci ingiusto core," the position of the vocal parts is so dislocated that the original effects are often entirely marred. Even the inimitable overture is not spared: its masterly conclusion is destroyed in order that it may lead to the new key into which *Leporello's* aria *d'entrata* is transposed. Now, we apprehend that, even were these and many other alterations not injurious and offensive (which, however, they are), they cannot be justified, because the text of a great author is a sacred thing, not to be tampered with; and therefore we share those feelings of indignation which M. Alari's sacrilegious acts have excited in the mind of every one familiar with the beauties of Mozart's most exquisite work. But these were the few: the great and prominent features of the music remained untouched, and the performance was so superb that the great majority of the public could not be otherwise than charmed.

The performance of the part of *Don Giovanni* by a tenor singer is not without precedent. Garcia (the father of Malibran and Viardot), one of the greatest tenors of his day, excelled in this character; and so did the equally celebrated Donzelli. Braham, also, played *Don Giovanni* when the opera was adapted to the English stage; but we would not cite this instance as an authority, because in those days foreign operas brought on our stage were shockingly maltreated. As to Mario, he is on the whole the best *Don Giovanni* we have had for many years. He looks the highborn gentleman, and has the easy grace of the voluptuous libertine, but lacks the traits of the fiend which lurk under the smooth and polished exterior. His vocal performance is exquisite; and we are convinced that, had he been left to sing the music in his own way, making only such occasional alterations as he felt to be necessary for his voice, he could have avoided doing much violence to the composer's text. Ronconi's *Leporello* is a most masterly piece of comedy; and his violations of the text are comparatively small. The other characters are cast as we have seen them before. Grisi's *Donna Anna* is still unrivalled; Bosio is a charming little *Zerlina*; and the part of *Elvira* has seldom been so well sustained as by Marai. When we add to all this the power and brilliancy of the orchestra and chorus, and the splendour and beauty of the scenery and spectacle, we must admit (notwithstanding our serious objections to the doings of M. Alari) that the performance, taken altogether, was not unworthy of its success.

There was an interesting Festival at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Wednesday—a meeting of the children of the various metropolitan charity schools, to the number of above five thousand boys and girls. They were conveyed to Sydenham in the morning by special trains, and spent the whole day in the Palace and its beautiful grounds, surveying the wonders of the place, and amusing themselves to their hearts' content in the beautiful grounds, abundance of substantial refreshments being provided for them. At three o'clock they were all assembled in the great "Handel Orchestra" in the central transept, which they completely filled, forming one of the most pleasing sights that can be imagined. They sang a selection of our finest old psalms, including the "Old Hundredth," "Luther's Hymn," "St. Ann's Tune," and others—and concluded with "God Save the Queen." They all sang in unison, without any attempt at part-singing, and were accompanied on the organ by Mr. Cooper, the able deputy-organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. The effect of this plain and simple music was grand and beautiful in the highest degree, and could not have been listened to by any one without deep emotion. The children were then dismissed to resume their joyous sports in the grounds, and were conveyed home early in the evening, after evidently passing a day of innocent happiness they will not soon forget. [We intend to illustrate this interesting festival next week.]

MR. BENEDICT'S Second Grand Festival CONCERT was given at the CRYSTAL PALACE yesterday (Friday) week with great success—the band and chorus, as before, consisting of 1000 performers. The principal artists were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Louisa Pyno, Miss Stabbech, Mdme. Weiss, and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Weiss, and Wilbye Cooper. Encores were awarded to Sims Reeves's fine singing of "Who shall be fairest," and to the prayer in "Mose in Egitto." Miss Arabella Goddard played with Mr. Benedict a duet on themes from the "Huguenots," which was not heard to advantage, the piano passages being lost in the vastness of the transept. The concert was numerously attended.

BOULOGNE, notwithstanding the vexatious passport system, is as gay and as full of English residents as usual. The concerts given there at present, at the Etablissement des Bains, are of extraordinary brilliancy. At the last, a number of our most eminent vocal and instrumental performers—including our favourite tenor Reichardt, Jules Lefort, Kuhe, and Piatti—gave their assistance. For the next concert Miss Arabella Goddard and Sainton are engaged.

THE THEATRES, &c.

STRAND.—Miss Marie Wilton is engaged at this theatre for a short period; and, by her naïve and pleasing comic style, succeeds in gaining the approbation of her audience. "Asmodeus; or, the Little Devil's Share," is the drama selected for the display of her peculiar talents, and in her hands the semi-diabolical character loses none of its piquancy. Her figure is petite, and therefore her acting has not all the force which Madame Vestris used to throw into the part; but in neatness and precision of effect it, perhaps, has not been excelled.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul commenced their entertainment in this place, and have adopted in their arrangements the system of Mr. Albert Smith, one of whose rooms they occupy. Their entertainment is of a drawing-room character. It is entitled "Patchwork," and was originally produced at the Royal Adelphi Theatre last March, where it was excellently well received. The histrionic talents of Mrs. Howard Paul, united with her extraordinary vocal powers, sufficiently account for her distinguished success. It perhaps is not necessary to describe the entertainment itself, which consists, in accordance with its name, and as stated in the programme, of "Snarels and Patchs," borrowed from a variety of sources, and combined into an amusing whole. There are no fewer than fourteen impersonations of character, which, associated with Mrs. Paul's admirable delivery of Scotch, English, and Irish ballads, and other selections, chiefly of an operative nature, tell with admirable effect. Nor is Mr. Howard Paul's talent to be despised. He is an amusing drawing-room performer, and his portrait (a full-length one, by the-by) of Mr. Willie Spoonleigh, a bashful young gentleman, was judi-

ciously executed. He appears in a dramatic scene with Miss Laura Duffarney, a character which Mrs. Paul presents with elaborate completeness and finish. The dialogue of the acted scenes is in general above the average, and the soliloquies are conducted with much skill. Some abridgment, however, appears desirable.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS.

THE Swedish singers are represented as wearing the costumes peculiar to the peasantry of the principal provinces of their country—some of the dresses being those of every-day life; others, those worn on holidays and occasions of festivity.

The most original figure of the group is the Laplander, identical in race with the earliest inhabitants of Sweden, and still attached to those habits of nomadic life which have distinguished this people ever since the dawn of the historic period in the north of Europe. The country of the Laplanders is the most northern part of the Swedish peninsula, whither, according to their mythology, they were driven by Odin and his followers. The Laplander is exempt from military service and the payment of taxes.

Dalecarlia, one of the most important provinces of Sweden, is represented by three costumes—those of three different districts. The landscape features of the province are beautiful, as presenting alternate hill and dale, with extensive and clear inland lakes, commanded by cliffs richly wooded with every variety of the timber of the north. The Dalecarlians are cheerful, strictly honourable, patriotic, and brave; and to them more than once has their country been indebted for its safety; for in the day of trial and peril every man is prepared to strike for his native land, according to the spirit of the national motto, "Fight for liberty, king, and fatherland."

The singer who wears the long white coat, blue waistcoat, and yellow smallclothes, is from the parish of Vingåker, in the province of Södermanland, one of the more southern provinces, the inhabitants of which cling with singular tenacity to all their traditions of dress and custom.

The figure in a reclining position, attired in a short blue coat, long waistcoat, dark smallclothes, and boots, is from Småland, a district remarkable for its mountains and beautiful lakes; cultivated land being met with only here and there on the slopes of the hills. The men of Småland are so industrious and persevering that it is said of them that on a barren rock or mountain top they would yet contrive to live.

Of the three remaining figures, that in the long dark coat, cap, yellow smallclothes, and shoes, shows the costume of Värmland, a province extending to the mountain chain which separates Sweden from Norway. The district abounds in iron, and the face of the country is covered with dense forests. The people are cheerful, contented, and intensely patriotic, as may be inferred from the provincial song commencing—

"Oh Värmland! thou beautiful, thou glorious!
A diadem amidst the realms of Svea;
Were I indeed placed in the promised land,
To Värmland I would, nevertheless, return."

The last two figures wear the costume of two different districts of the province of Skåne, the most southern and most fertile tract of the peninsula. This, as well as the two adjoining provinces, belonged formerly to Denmark, and, before it was finally allotted, many desperate battles were fought upon its soil between the Swedes and their inveterate enemies, the Danes. The people of Skåne differ from the inhabitants of the mountainous districts as being less industrious, and of a temperament grave and phlegmatic.

The series of entertainments which has been recently given by the Swedish singers at St. James's Hall has materially added to their reputation, and their approaching tour in the provinces is likely to prove successful.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday morning the fifteenth annual meeting of this association, which was established in 1843 for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, was commenced at Salisbury, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The reception of members and visitors took place in the Council Chamber, after which a paper was read by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., on the antiquities of Wiltshire, in reference to those selected for examination during the progress. The members proceeded to an examination of various places in Salisbury, amongst others the Poultry-cross, which was erected in the early part of the fourteenth century; the hostelry, which was used by pilgrims visiting the cathedral in the thirteenth century; the hall of John Halle, situated in the street called the Canal, and which in the time of Edward V. formed the banqueting-room of a princely establishment. The members also visited the churches of St. Thomas, St. Edmund, and St. Martin, the three parishes into which the city is divided. Mr. Planché read a paper on the Earls of Wiltshire. On Tuesday morning the members paid a visit to Old Sarum, under the guidance of Mr. H. J. F. Swayne. In the afternoon they inspected the cathedral, after which Mr. Planché delivered a discourse on the monumental sculpture, and Mr. L. M. Davis, F.R.S., gave a general description of the sacred edifice. The Congress will last until Saturday (to-day), and the arrangements include a visit to Wilton House, an examination of Wilton Church, visits to Boxen Church, Burcombe Church, Wardour Castle and House, Tisbury Church, Stonehenge, Amesbury, the Mote at Downton, Clarendon, Lake House, &c. There are also to be conversations at the Palace, the Deanery, and the Council Chamber, the Bishop, the Dean, and the Mayor having given the most friendly invitations to the members of the society.

THE LANCASTER & THE ENFIELD RIFLE.—A second trial for the purpose of testing the superiority of the Lancaster over the Enfield rifle, took place on Wednesday, at the Marshes, St. Mary's-creek, Chatham, in the presence of a large number of engineer and other officers. The parties selected to make the trial were seven non-commissioned officers belonging to the Royal and East India Company's engineers, and an equal number selected from the depôts attached to the 2nd Battalion of Infantry. The range commenced at 350 yards, which was extended to 600 yards, and at this great distance the firing of the men was excellent, several balls in succession striking the target. Each non-commissioned officer was allowed twenty shots at the target, and at the termination of the practice, which was excellent, the number of "points" gained by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, with the Lancaster rifle, was seventeen; while the number by the non-commissioned officers of the line, with the Enfield rifle, was only thirteen. Colour-Sergeants Barrow, R.E., and Gosling, 52nd Light Infantry, each made the extraordinary number of twenty-one points.

MEDICAL GRADUATION AT EDINBURGH.—The annual public meeting of the Senatus Academicus for formally conferring the degrees in medicine upon the successful candidates was held on Monday in the University. About 500 persons, including many ladies, were present. The graduates passed before the professors, and were individually congratulated by each. The proceedings were closed with prayer.

HARVEST OPERATIONS have become general over the country, and reports as to the yield are mostly favourable. Wheat will, it is thought, be above an average in quantity, and excellent in quality. Equally general is the statement that peas and beans are sadly deficient—in some places "not worth cutting" or "good only for fodder." Of barley it seems generally agreed that the later crops will be light. Of the earlier crops the accounts are various. Oats are about an average.

THE BUBWITH VIADUCT, on the Selby and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern Railway, was on Tuesday morning destroyed by fire. This catastrophe has involved the company in a loss of several thousands of pounds, and occasioned a total suspension of traffic on the line.

TWO STAINED GLASS WINDOWS have been given to the church at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, by the parishioners, in memory of their late rector, the Rev. John Brooks. In one window are subjects typical of Holy Baptism, in the other of the Holy Eucharist.

MR. WILLIAM BARKER, a farmer owning considerable property near Canterbury, was found guilty at the Maidstone Assizes, on Saturday last, of setting fire to some of his own buildings. The remarkable feature of the case was, that he applied to the fire-office for a sum of money representing only the exact value of the property destroyed, so that his motive could not have been one of gain; but it was thought that his object was simply to burn down the old buildings that the insurance company might build him new ones. As he was proved to be of somewhat weak intellect Baron Bramwell postponed the sentence.

AT DARLEY, a village near Ripley, in Yorkshire, on Sunday night, a young man named Atkinson, the son of a gentleman of some property and social position, cut the throat of his sweetheart, a young lady named Scudie, the daughter of a respectable farmer. Some time ago, owing to family dissatisfaction, the engagement was broken off, and the young lady then became engaged to a Mr. Gill; but after the lapse of a few months she dismissed him and renewed her courtship with Atkinson. Jealousy of Gill is said to have prompted the latter to the commission of the murder. When taken before the magistrate he unhesitatingly acknowledged his guilt.



THE SWEDISH MINSTRELS, AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



SCENE FROM 'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,' AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE: THE ELOPEMENT OF JESSICA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Lords met, at a quarter to two o'clock, for prorogation. The Lords Commissioners entered at two, and after the usual formalities the Royal Assent was given to a series of sixty-seven bills, including the Government of India Bill and the Metropolitan Local Management Act Amendment Bill.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's most gracious Speech, as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to express her satisfaction at being enabled to release you from the duties of a Session which, though interrupted, has, by your unremitting assiduity, been productive of many important measures.

Her Majesty is happy to believe that her relations with Foreign Powers are such as to enable her Majesty to look with confidence to the preservation of general peace.

Her Majesty trusts that the labours of the Plenipotentiaries now sitting in conference at Paris may lead to a satisfactory solution of the various questions which have been referred to them.

The efforts, the gallantry, and devotedness displayed in India by her Majesty's forces and those of the East India Company have been above all praise; and her Majesty hopes that those efforts have already been so far crowned with success that the formidable revolt which has raged throughout a large portion of her Indian possessions may now, under the blessing of Almighty God, be speedily suppressed, and peace be restored to those important provinces.

In this hope, her Majesty has given her willing assent to the Act which you have passed for transferring to her direct authority the government of her Indian dominions; and her Majesty hopes to be enabled so to discharge the high functions which she has assumed as by a just and impartial administration of the law to secure its advantages alike to her subjects of every race and creed; and, by promoting their welfare, to establish and strengthen her empire in India.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the judicious liberality with which you have made provision for the exigencies of the public service.

The present state of the revenue authorises her Majesty to entertain a confident hope that the supplies which you have granted will be found fully adequate to the demands upon them.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The sanitary condition of the metropolis must always be a subject of deep interest to her Majesty, and her Majesty has readily sanctioned the Act which you have passed for the purification of that noble river, the present state of which is little creditable to a great country, and seriously prejudicial to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

Her Majesty has also willingly assented to an Act whereby greater facilities are given for the acquisition by towns and districts of such powers as may be requisite for promoting works of local improvement, and thus extending more widely the advantages of municipal self-government.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act which you have passed for the future government of the Scotch Universities will be found highly advantageous to those venerable institutions, and will greatly promote and extend a system of sound moral and religious education in Scotland.

The Transfer of Land Bill, which extends the powers hitherto exercised by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, and facilitates the acquisition of an indefeasible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the landed proprietors, and to advance the prosperity of that part of her Majesty's dominions.

The Act to which her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; but her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.

Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the diligence and perseverance which have enabled you, in a comparatively short time, to pass these and other measures of inferior but not insignificant importance.

Many of you, in returning to your respective counties, have extensive influence to exercise, and duties to perform, of hardly less value to the community than those from the labours of which you are about to be released; and her Majesty entertains a confident assurance that, under the guidance of Providence, that influence will be so employed, and those duties so performed, as to redound to your own honour, and to promote the general welfare and the happiness of a loyal and contented people.

The commission for the prorogation of Parliament having been read by the Clerk, Parliament was prorogued in the usual form to Tuesday, the 19th of October.

The proceedings terminated at twenty-five minutes to three.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to Mr. T. Duncombe, stated that arrangements had been made for opening the National Gallery on Saturday afternoons.—Lord J. MANNERS, in answer to a question from Lord Palmerston, said that the iron hurdles which still disfigured some parts of the Green Park would be removed as soon as the grass, which had been trampled rather bare in places, was properly grown again.

Mr. T. Duncombe having inquired into the present state of relations with the Court of Naples, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he had nothing new to announce on the subject.

Mr. WHITE hoped that the Government might be able to give some satisfactory account respecting the progress of events in China.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the last accounts of the expeditionary force were extremely gratifying, and was proceeding to enter into particulars, when

Black Rod summoned the Commons to the Upper House to hear her Majesty's Speech proroguing Parliament.

The Speaker complied with the summons, attended by many of the Ministers and a considerable following of other members.

On his return the right hon. gentleman read the Speech once more from the table. The members then dispersed, and the Session of 1893 came to an end.

SCENE FROM "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE second act of "The Merchant of Venice," as we have already had occasion more than once to remark, forms the main feature of the new revival at the above theatre. It was an instance of remarkable judgment in Mr. C. Kean when he resolved on reducing this same second act of that enchanting drama to one scene, and to make that the symbolic type of entire Venice. The water, the bridges, the buildings, the house of Shylock at the corner of the principal bridge, the passing to and fro of the gondolas, the gradual change of the whole picture from day to evening and night, the illuminated revels and the masquing groups compose one of the most effective stage set-scenes ever projected by enterprising manager or pictorial machinist. Not only does the novelty of the appointments give to this portion of the play altogether the appearance of a new production, but, by presenting the fit accessories for the action in regard to local properties, actually elevates that action itself, and makes the performance more natural, more satisfactory, and more effective than usual. The incident of Jessica's elopement with Lorenzo gains especially in this way by force of the dioramic arrangement; that portion of the scene which our artist has selected for the accompanying illustration. We see the lover standing on the bridge; the gondola below awaiting the issue of the adventure; the fair Jewess opening the lattice, and reaching down the casket of jewels; her descent to the door; her flight from her father's house, borne away in her Lorenzo's arms; her safe deposit, surrounded by her gallant's friends, in the gondola, and the exit of the whole party by that pleasant mode of conveyance; and then the immediate rushing in of the masquing revellers in multitudinous groups, closing up the act, and contributing to the security of the escape of the lovers, while it presents a gorgeous spectacle, such as brings down the curtain with inevitable and unanimous applause. All this our illustration will suggest to the reader who has been a spectator. Every one who would have an idea of Venice presented at once will visit this dioramic scene, and receive from it as much pleasure as information.

CHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. D. W.—Mr. Morphy came to this country unattended by seconds or bottleholder, but we are glad to learn by the annexed paragraph, which is copied from *Leeds Illustrated Newspaper*, that his friends in New York are likely to rally round him pretty strongly at the Birmingham Tourney:—"A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TRIP.—We contemplate paying our respects in person to the chessplayers at Birmingham on the 24th of August, to see Morphy and the magnates of the Old World do battle. We would like to make up a party of five, six, or a dozen chess amateurs to go along and return together. We shall leave in Commodore Vanderbilt's famous steam-yacht of two thousand five hundred tons burden, and one thousand horse-power, the *North Star*, hence on the 31st July, and home by the same vessel, from Havre or Southampton, September 29th. The whole thing may be done 'in good shape' inside of two hundred and fifty dollars each. Who speaks first? Ho! for England!—the chess arena—and home by the early fall! We will secure ample and choice accommodations for all who may wish to join us in the trip, which will form an era in the life of every chessplayer who avails himself of this opportunity to look back upon with pleasure as long as he lives. Our exchanges throughout the country will please make a note of the above, so that their readers may 'fall in' if they are so disposed."

REMOVAL OF THE MANCHESTER CHESS CLUB.—This flourishing society, which is perhaps numerically stronger than any other chess club in the kingdom, has recently made a move which those who were present at the August assemblage last year and remember the manifold discomforts and utter unavailability of the meeting-place will think a good one. The new residence, we may mention for the benefit of travelling chessplayers, is at 13, St. Mary's Gate, where the club-rooms are open every day from 12 a.m. until 10 p.m.

R. R.—The same considerate arrangements which were made by the committee of the Leamington meeting to provide visitors with hotel accommodation at a reasonable rate will be effected by the local committee of the forthcoming muster at Birmingham, if the members of the association who intend to be present will communicate at once with the honorary secretary.

F. M. L.—Send the competing problems, with your subscription, to Mr. W. R. Wills, 11, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

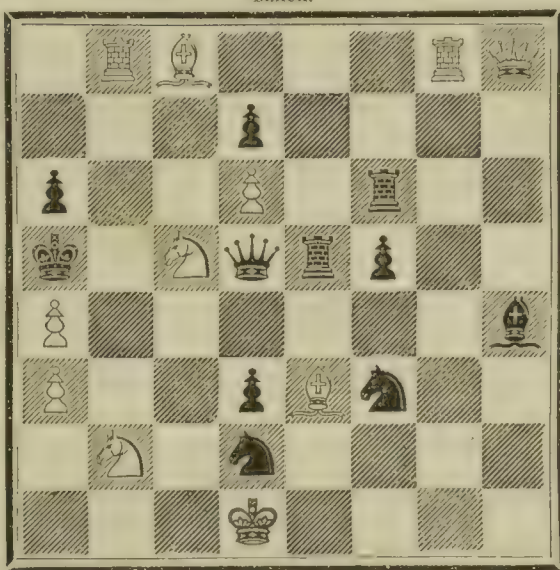
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 753.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th P to Q R 4th 3. R to Q 2nd K to K B 5th
2. B to his sq P to K Kt 4th 4. R to Q, double check and mate.

PROBLEM No. 755.

By S. LOYD, of New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played by "ALTER" and Mr. BARNES, consulting together, against Mr. STAMTON. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd Q to K B 3rd
7. Q B to K Kt 5th Q to K Kt 3rd
8. K B to K R 4th Q B to K Kt 5th
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd P takes P
10. P takes P
(White cannot be said to have made the most of his opening, since he is a Pawn minus, and without any equivalent in position.)

11. Q B to K Kt 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
12. Q to Q B 2nd Q to K R 4th
(Had they moved P to Q 4th, White would no doubt have played P to K B 4th first, and then have captured the Pawn.)
13. Q R to Q Kt sq K Kt to his 3rd
14. K B to Q 5th Q Kt to Q sq
15. K Kt to Q 4th P to Q B 3rd
16. B to Q 4th P to Q 4th
17. P takes P K B takes Kt
18. P takes B P takes P
19. K B to Q 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
20. Q to Q R 4th Q to K Kt 4th

The remaining moves were not taken down, but the game was won by the Allies.
WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (The Allies).
21. P to K B 4th Q to K B 3rd
22. P to K B 5th K Kt to K 2nd
23. Q R takes Q Kt P Q R to Q B sq
24. K R to K B 4th
(It was not prudent, White being already short of Pawns, to give up this advanced Pawn. He should rather have moved B to K 5th.)
25. K B to Q Kt 5th Q to K 3rd
26. Kt to K B sq B to K 5th
27. Kt to K 3rd B to Q 6th
(Well played.)
28. Kt to Q sq B takes Kt
29. Q R takes B Q R to Q Kt sq
30. Q R takes R R takes R
31. R to K B sq R to Q Kt 5th
32. Q to Q R 3rd R takes Q P
(Many interesting combinations spring from their playing the K Kt to K B 4th, instead of taking the Pawn at once—among others, the following:—
33. Kt to K B 4th Q to Q 2nd
34. Q to K sq K Kt takes B
(If Q R to K Kt takes Q P, White then takes Q P with his Queen.)
35. Q takes K Kt R or Kt takes Q P
36. Q to Q B 7th, &c.)
37. K to K B 2nd R to Q 7th

Another Partie played by the same Opponents.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th Q B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. P takes P K B to Q Kt 3rd
8. Castles P to Q 3rd
9. P to Q 5th Q Kt to K 2nd
10. Q B to Kt 2nd P to K B 3rd
11. K Kt to Q 4th B takes Kt
12. B takes B K Kt to K R 3rd
13. P to K B 4th B to K Kt 5th
14. Q to K Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
15. P to K B 5th Castles
16. Kt to Q 2nd B to R sq
17. K R to K B 4th B to K R 4th
18. Q to K R 3rd B to K sq
19. K R to K R 4th Q Kt to K Kt sq
(They have apparently no safer defence.)
20. P to K Kt 4th Q to K 2nd
21. P to K Kt 5th P takes P
22. K R takes Kt Kt takes R
23. Q takes Kt K to K sq
24. Q to K 6th (ch) B to K 2nd
25. R to K B sq Q to Q 2nd
26. Q takes Q (ch) K R takes Q
And Black resigned.

MATCH BETWEEN MR. MORPHY AND MR. LOWENTHAL.

Our latest intelligence of this contest gave the following score:—

Morphy 5
Lowenthal 2
Drawn 1

The play is still proceeding, but as we go to press with this portion of the paper unusually early this week, we are unable to report progress farther until the next number appears.

CHES ENIGMAS.

No. 1085.—By C. BAYER.—(Chess Monthly.)
White: K at Q 3rd, R at K R sq, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 6th, Ps at Q 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q Kt 5th, P8 at K Kt 4th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1086.—By S. LOYD.—(Chess Monthly.)
White: K at Q Kt 6th, Rs at Q B 3rd and 6th, Ps at K R 2nd, K B 2nd, and Q 2nd.
Black: K at his 5th.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

THE NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT EXETER.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the archers of the three kingdoms was held at Exeter at Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22nd ult. The inhabitants bedecked their venerable city in full gala dress in honour of the occasion, and well her holiday robes became her—one of the visitors stating that he had seen many cities beautifully decorated, Paris among the number when Queen Victoria honoured it with her presence, but he had never seen a town look so well, or put on such a holiday costume.

The "business" of the meeting commenced on Tuesday with the usual drawing of lots for the target lists, which, this year, contained fewer names of toxophilites from distant clubs than has heretofore been customary, but which, nevertheless, came up to a fair average of former years—the number of ladies amounting to sixty-one, thirty-eight of whom belonged to the Devonshire societies; and upwards of ninety gentlemen, forty-four of whom also represented the local clubs—making a total of 157 shooters.

Soon after ten o'clock on Wednesday, the committee and others interested in the proceedings, went to the ground, the Sixteen Acres, used by the Royal Agricultural Society on the occasion of their visit to Exeter in 1850. Every accommodation had been made to enhance the comfort of the patrons of the fête, several elegant and commodious tents and marquees being placed throughout the ground. Platforms, too, had been raised for the use of the fine bands of the Royal Marines (from Plymouth), and of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. Thirty targets of the usual diameter, with the centres four feet from the ground, were erected, a dozen of them being set apart for ladies, and eighteen for gentleman. At a quarter to eleven o'clock the bugle sounded for the assembling of the latter to commence the shooting of the York Round, and at the hour of eleven the first of the six dozen arrows at the 100 yards distance was discharged.

At the conclusion of the 100 yards competition the gentlemen adjourned to the refreshment marquee, where a sumptuous luncheon was tastefully laid out, having partaken of which the company again took to the field—shooting, "none the worse for the pleasant interlude provided by the committee." About half-past two o'clock the ladies' competition commenced at sixty yards, four dozen arrows having to be shot at that distance; the gentlemen resuming their contest with four dozen at eighty yards, followed by the ladies shooting two dozen at fifty, and the gentlemen a like number at sixty yards.

On Thursday there was a very unfavourable change in the weather, rain descending continuously from about noon till about four o'clock. The gentlemen entered upon the discharge of their six dozen arrows at one hundred yards distance soon after eleven, but such was the state of the weather that they were compelled to seek shelter after shooting two dozen and three arrows. Luncheon was then partaken of, after which the annual meeting was held, by sound of bugle, in the luncheon tent, shortly before three o'clock. The usual complimentary resolutions and votes of thanks were passed, and it was agreed that "the place of meeting next year be left to the consideration of, and be determined by, the committee. The rain abating sufficiently to permit of shooting being renewed, the gentlemen went to their targets again at four o'clock, at which hour also the ladies recommenced competition at sixty yards. The scoring of the former before noon was bad, owing to the wind and rain; but during the afternoon it was exceedingly good. Among the ladies Mrs. St. George distinguished herself by making three golds in succession at her sixty yards distance; and the champion (Mr. Ford) came quite up to his average, scoring 1076, with 214 hits. Mrs. Horniblow succeeded in carrying off the first ladies' prize. The official arrangements were more satisfactorily carried out than on the previous day. The ladies shot their full complement of arrows at the respective distances of sixty and fifty yards by seven o'clock; but the gentlemen were unable to conclude their round until eight.

The company was numerous, comprising a considerable portion of the rank and fashion of Devonshire and the neighbouring counties, with some distinguished personages from distant parts of the kingdom. During both days charming selections of music were performed by the Plymouth Marine Band.

THE PRIZE LIST.—LADIES.

For the 1st gross score and hits, £25, Mrs. Horniblow, Leamington; 2nd ditto, £21, Mrs. St. George, Devonshire; 3rd ditto, £17, Miss H. Chetwynd, Lichfield; 4th ditto, £15, Mrs. Blaker, Log Hut; 5th ditto, £13, Miss Turner, Powderham; 6th ditto, £11, Miss Fox, Anglesea; 1st local ditto, £10, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Powderham; 2nd ditto, £8, Mrs. Teschmaker, Devonshire; 3rd ditto, £6, Miss L. Granville, Devonshire; greatest number of golds, £6, Miss M. Gilbert, Devonshire; best gold, £5, Miss L. Fenton, St. Leonard's; greatest score at 60 yards, £5, Lady Edwards, of the Royal British Bowmen; ditto, number of hits ditto, £5, Mrs. Davidson, Worcesterhire; greatest score at 50 yards, £5, Mrs. Atkinson, of the Royal Sherwoods; ditto number of hits ditto, £5, Mrs. Luard, of the Royal Sherwoods; greatest number of golds 60 yards, £5, Miss Cherry, Devonshire (tie with Misses Maltby and Mrs. W. B. Myrnes); ditto 50 yards, £5, Miss M. E. Sanders, Devonshire; best gold at 60 yards, £5, Miss De Boulay, Devonshire; ditto at 50 yards, £5, Miss E. Buckley, of the Edgehill Archers; best local gold, £5, Miss E. Morris, Devonshire. Extra Prizes.—Given for the greatest number of golds for a lady residing in Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, or Somerset, not having gained a prize—Miss A. Ledger, Devonshire (tie with Misses S. Tongue, H. Bentham, Harding, and Townsend); arrows given by Messrs. Aldred, for best gold, not having won a prize, Miss Carnac, of the New Forest Archers; wooden spoon for greatest number of outer whites, Miss E. Rickards, Devonshire (tie with Miss R. Bond); silver bracer Mrs. Horniblow, being four and a half points out of eight—Miss H. Chetwynd being one and a half, and Miss Turner and Lady Edwards one point each.

GENTLEMEN.

For 1st gross score and hits, £30, Mr. H. A. Ford, Cheltenham; 2nd ditto, £27, Mr. Edwards, Aston Park; 3rd ditto, £24, Mr. George, Devonshire; 4th ditto, £21, Mr. Spedding (Toxophilite S.); 5th ditto, £18, Mr. Baynes, Log Hut; 6th ditto, £16, Mr. Mason, John o' Gaunt; 7th ditto, £14, Mr. Miles, of the Toxophilites; 8th ditto, £13, Mr. P. Muir, Edinburgh; 9th ditto, £12, Mr. W. B. Hole, Devonshire; 10th ditto, £11, Mr. Walters, Lichfield; 11th ditto, Mr. Fisher, of the Toxophilites; 1st local, £10, Mr. E. U. Vidal, Devonshire; 2nd ditto, £8, Mr. E. Snow, Devonshire; 3rd ditto, £7, Mr. J. Froude, Devonshire; greatest number of golds, £7, Mr. Hilton, Cheltenham Hill; best gold, £7, Mr. K. Holland, ditto; greatest score at 100 yards, £6, Mr. C. H. Everett, West Berks; greatest number of hits at ditto, £6, Colonel Clowes, Worcesterhire; greatest score at 80 yards, £6, Mr. E. Meyrick, West Berks; greatest number of hits at ditto, £6, Mr. W. Swire, Richmond (tie with Mr. Wilson); greatest score at 60 yards, £6, Mr. K. Blaker, Log Hut; greatest number of hits ditto, £6, Mr. Cook, Worcesterhire; number of golds at 100 yards, £6, Mr. Wilson, York; ditto 80 yards, £5, Mr. W. Ford, John o' Gaunt; ditto, 60 yards, £5, Mr. H. Elliott, Aston Park; best gold 100 yards, £5, Mr. Machonchy, ditto; ditto 80 yards, £5, Mr. J. M. Wetherell, Forest of Dean; ditto 60 yards, £5, Mr. Holdsworth, Devonshire; greatest number of local golds, £5, Sir W. Greville, Devonshire; best gold local, £5, Mr. B. B. B. ditto. Extra Prizes.—For the greatest number of golds for a gentleman residing in Devonshire, Cornwall, Dorset, and Somerset, not having won a former prize—Mr. M. Tucker, Devonshire; bow by Messrs. Aldred, for best gold not having won another prize, Mr. Rowland, St. John's College, Oxford; wooden spoon for greatest number of outer whites, Mr. C. Garnett, of the Royal Toxophilites; champion's medal (best on all points for tenth time), Mr. H. A. Ford.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND RURAL GALA AT ROCK END, TORQUAY.

A FETE was held on Thursday, the 15th ult., at Rock End, Torquay, the residence of Edward Wood, Esq., in behalf of the funds of the Western Hospital for Consumption and the Torbay Infirmary. The musical department consisted of the band of the Royal Marines from Plymouth, the Torquay Subscription Band, the Choral Society (by which the fête was got up), and the Juvenile Fife and Drum Band of Torquay. One of the greatest attractions of the day was the Maypole Dance, represented in the accompanying Engraving. This dance was performed by fifty young girls dressed in white, with wreaths on their heads, and bedecked with ribbons. The Maypole, which was elaborately decorated, was surmounted by a splendid wreath of flowers, and a crown which was once placed on the head of her Majesty, when on a visit to Torquay as the Princess Victoria. To this pole were attached fifty streamers of variegated colours; and the girls, taking these in their hands, and forming themselves into three circles, proceeded to dance in reversed directions to the music of the Subscription Band—the inner circle entwining their ribbons in fantastic shapes around the pole. The dance, although apparently complicated in design, was most simply executed, and was thrice repeated without the slightest mistake—the tripping about of the little dancers forming a most charming fairy-like spectacle. Archery, quoits, hurdle-jumping, foot-races, and other sports enlivened the day, and a large proportion of the company indulged in dancing. Several balloons of variegated colours and peculiar construction were successively sent up; the "Monster Mongolfier," which constituted the finale, being sixty feet in circumference, and containing 3000 cubic feet of gas. Between four and five thousand persons were present. The amusements were continued till nine o'clock, when the delighted pleasure-seekers with reluctance left the ground, highly gratified with the day's festivities, and warm in their expressions of thanks to Mr. Wood for having thrown open to them the grounds of his newly-purchased winter residence.

Rock End is admirably adapted for a fête of this description. Its coast scenery is among the most beautiful of Devonshire: bold headlands, rocky pinnacles, and jagged limestone cliffs, gorgeous with colour, skirting the grounds, which are most tastefully laid out, and are resplendent with flowers of every hue. Cozy summer-

houses and inviting seats in the shady walks commanding the beautiful views round Torbay add to the attractions of the place. On every side the eye ranges with delight over a panorama of exquisite scenery; the Channel, dotted with sailing-vessels making their devious way, and here and there a steamer going straight ahead heedless of wind or waves; Torbay and its romantic coast, stretching from the precipitous cliffs of Berryhead along Brixham and Paignton to the luxuriant woods of the venerable Tor Abbey; the undulating hills of "the forest of villas;" and the rich inland landscapes terminated by the lofty peaks of Dartmoor.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH its first and third days did not produce the wanted number of runners for their great stakes, the Goodwood meeting was not far below its usual average. Mr. Merry's Saunterer purchased-money returned to him tenfold in the Cup, as the black, who was walked about in the crowd for an hour before, without sheets, to harden his confidence, was determined there should be no mistake as to his staying powers this time, and even made his own running for the last half of the distance. The French horse was raced to a standstill in a foolish effort to shake off Sedbury; and America's champion, Charleston, a sort of fat coacher in a sheepskin martingale, was the whipper-in from the very start. Saunterer did, indeed, "make tracks" for him, and did not show the slightest temper. Mr. Ten Brock is always achieving something brilliant, or something very absurd, with his horses. We should have thought, however, that his national pride would have shrunk from bringing out such a champion. Fisherman looked quite pretty with his two stone more flesh on him, but he was unable to give Saunterer 6lb. beyond the weight for age. No horse that we remember ever ran for this cup with 10st. before, though the mighty Priam won it with 9st. 13lb. The pace was not very good. North Lincoln was utterly unable to give 5lb. to Promised Land, who is, with Musjid, the best-looking Derby colt out yet. As, however, Rainbow and Rosabel were both, as at Epsom and Ascot, behind North Lincoln again, it looks as if their forms, as well as Musjid's, are anything but great. The latter has a yearling sister at the Tackhill paddocks. Governess ran gamely under her 9lb. extra in the Nassau; but the pace and company were both bad, and the Intake Farm turn is pretty certain to find this great sprawling chestnut in trouble on the St. Leger day. The Hadji will be the Yorkshire reg after all, as the tykes are hardly disposed to put their trust in Teophilite's very doubtful joints. The betting for this race is beginning to be rather more lively; and The Kelpie, who has been on retirement ever since the Derby, is now and then nibbled at, and not without reason. Marlow's final retirement from the saddle is announced, and he is anxious to join the trainers' ranks.

Julia, after running some very rare seconds at Liverpool and Carlisle, got two races at Ripon, which had a very pleasant and successful meeting. What with this filly and Mayonaise, Teddington's stud success so far is anything but discouraging; and, in fact, the young sires have all been pretty lucky this season. At Stoke-upon-Trent the enthusiastic potters were enabled to raise their annual cheer to some purpose for their idol, Alderman Copeland, as the blue and white stripes were seen in the front of the Staffordshire Handicap. The races for next week at Wolverhampton, on Monday, &c., and Reading, on Wednesday and Thursday; and on Monday seven yearlings and three racers of Lord Exeter will be sold at Tattersall's. There was a very fair show of horses at Grantham last week; but the prize for hunter sires was awarded to a half-bred one, who beat the once-promising Danebury crack, The Danube. Mr. Booth's Voltigeur colt won the hunter prize, and was considered nearly equally to his Jeweller of last year.

Mr. Davis's testimonial is to be presented to him, at his house on Tuesday next, by the Earl of Besborough and others of the subscribers. The tazza has been worked most elegantly in silver by Messrs. Garrard, and the likeness and seat of the veteran are admirably preserved. The crops are off the ground so early that Colonel Wyndham's hounds have already begun cub-hunting, and other packs will pretty generally follow suit by August 20. We hear that Nimrod Long, who whipped-in for some years to his father at Badminton, is anxious to be with hounds again.

The yachting season is quite at its zenith. On Monday, the All-Saints (Poplar) and Blackwall Regatta comes off, and the London Unity Boat Club have their four-oared races from Putney to Barnes; on Tuesday we have the Dartmouth and the Royal Thames National Regattas; on Wednesday, the Devonport and Stonehouse Rowing Regatta; on Thursday, the Boston Yacht Club Regatta, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Schooner Match, the Clyde Model Yacht Club Match (at Largs), and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Races; and on Friday, the Thames Unity Four-oar Race from Putney to Barnes, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Cutter Match, and the match, from Putney to Mortlake, between Cannon and Finnis, the former receiving six lengths' start.

RIPON RACES.—MONDAY.

Two-Year Old Stakes.—Shafte, 1. Raspberry, 2.
Two-Year Old Selling Handicap Plate.—Tiny, 1. Osborne's filly, 2.
Great St. Wilfred Handicap.—Julia, 1. Valiant, 2.
Studeley Handicap Plate.—Hesperithusa, 1. Princess of Orange, 2.
Selling Plate.—Pegotty's dam, 1. Ambrosia, 2.

TUESDAY.

Nursery Stakes.—Appendix, 1. Mrs. Stowe, 2.
Members' Plate.—Julia, 1. Captain Wedderburn, 2.
City Plate.—Turret, 1. Attorney-General, 2.
Grand Stakes.—Shafte, 1. Flying Cloud, 2.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Ladies' Plate.—Joan of Arc, 1. Apollo, 2.
Tradesman's Handicap.—Jack Spring, 1. Alfred, 2.
Staffordshire Handicap.—Thornhill, 1. Cimbro, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Archduchess, 1. Brandy Ball, 2.
Patter's Handicap.—Spider, 1. Apollo, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Nursery Handicap.—Archduchess, 1. Cripplegate, 2.
Furphy Handicap.—Alfred, 1. The Jade, 2.
Copeland Handicap.—Thornhill walked over.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Brighton Plate.—Hebe, 1. The Courier, 2.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Electric, 1. Flitch, 2.
Sixth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—The Farmer's Son, 1. Pavillon, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—T. P. Cooke, 1. Newington, 2.
Southdown Stakes.—Colleen Bawn, 1. Gaylass, 2.
Marine Plate.—Soothsayer, 1. King of the Forest, 2.

THURSDAY.

Grand Stand Plate.—Slyfellow, 1. Indulgence, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Saunterer, 1. Happy Land, 2.
Brighton Cup.—Saunterer walked over.
Seventh Biennial Stakes.—Fallow Buck, 1. Cynthia, 2.
Favilion Plate.—Melibeus, 1. Greenwich Fair, 2.

CRICKET.—Gentlemen of Kent (with Willsher and Fryer) v. Gentlemen of England: This match was brought to a conclusion, on Friday week, in favour of England by three runs only. Score—England, first innings, 158; second innings, 148. Kent, first innings, 224; second innings, 79.

Surrey against the North of England: In this three-days match, terminating on Wednesday, Surrey was the victor, as the following score will illustrate:—North of England: first innings, 257; second innings, 113. Surrey: first innings, 175; second innings, 253.

Kent v. Sussex: These counties contended at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday, Kent beating by 32 runs. Score:—Sussex: first innings, 81; second innings, 122. Kent: first innings, 153; second innings, 82.

AQUATICS.—Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta: On Monday morning the cup given annually by the Prince Consort was contended for. The following cutters were entered, and took their stations off Cowes:—*Arrow*, 202 tons; *Lulworth*, 80 tons; *Extravaganza*, 48 tons. The allowances made according to canvas were thus settled:—The *Arrow* to give the *Lulworth* 1m. 55s., and the *Extravaganza* 1m. 20s., while the *Lulworth* should give the *Extravaganza* 1m. 24s. The *Lulworth* passed the flag-vessel at 3h. 13m. 58s., and the *Arrow* at 3h. 14m. 40s. The *Extravaganza* did not show for some time, and it was thought she had given up. Just as the yachts were entering the Roads her Majesty and the Prince Consort left East Cowes in the *Fairy*, on her way to Portsmouth, followed by the *Eden*. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were thus enabled to witness the close of the contest for the cup given by the Prince Consort. The members of the squadron held their annual dinner on Tuesday night,

which was very fully attended. Amongst the visitors on the occasion were the Prince of Leiningen and Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, of the Royal yacht the *Victoria and Albert*, which was then lying off Osborne. The chair was taken by the Commodore of the squadron, the Earl of Wilton, and the vice-chair by the Vice Commodore, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The match for her Majesty's Cup took place on Wednesday morning between the four following schooners, only vessels of this rig being allowed to contend:—*Alarm*, 248 tons; *Shark*, 175 tons; *Claymore*, 180 tons; *Elia*, 16 tons. As this also was a time race according to area of canvas spread, the yachts' sails were measured, and the following scale was adopted:—

The Alarm to allow the Shark	..	..	..	6	42
" " " " " "	..	..	..	21	37
" " " " " "	..	..	..	23	22
The Shark to allow the Claymore	..	..	..	14	5
" " " " " "	..	..	..	10	39
The Claymore to allow the Elia	..	..	..	1	41

The start took place at ten o'clock, when all got off in very good style. An accident delayed the *Alarm* about a quarter of an hour, but she beat the *Shark* on the homeward tacks, as the time on arrival at Cowes will show:—

Alarm	..	..	..	2	40	30
Shark	..	..	..	2	51	30
Claymore	..	..	..	3	17	45

The *Alarm*, it will be seen, beat the *Shark* by some minutes over the time allowed. The *Elia* came in some time afterwards. The ball on Wednesday night was very brilliantly attended.

Deggett's Coat and Badge were rowed for on Monday over the usual course—from the Swan at London-bridge to the Swan at Chelsea—against tide. To the coat and badge as originally given have been added five-eighths of the interest of South Sea Stock bequeathed by Sir William Jolliffe, amounting to £4 17s. 9d. for the second man, and the remaining three-eighths, £2 18s. 9d., to the third; and the Fishmongers' Company, who have charge of this contest, have recently added a guinea to the first man, a guinea and a half each to the fourth and fifth men, and a guinea to the sixth. The following is the order in which the competitors came in:—Charles John Turner (Rotherhithe), Joseph Henry Mills (Thamesbank), John George Wyatt (Custom House), Joseph Goddard (Tower), Jacob J. Bartholomew White, John Charles Young (Woolwich)—Turner winning by twenty lengths.

The Maidenhead Regatta took place on Tuesday, and was attended by the officers in garrison at Windsor, and many of the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. There were several interesting races.

The Surrey, Christchurch, Lambeth, and Old Barge-house Regatta took place on Monday evening. It was a double scullers' race in wherries, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the residents of the neighbourhood, and was won by T. Rogers and T. Johnson.

A Scullers' Race for a Silver Cup, between C. Winter and G. Harvey, from Battersea to Lambeth, came off on Tuesday—the former winning easily.

Great Race with Watermen's Apprentices: A great race took place on Tuesday evening for a coat, badge, and freedom of the Watermen's Company, presented by the gentlemen of the Leander Club. The course was from Westminster to Putney with tide. Out of the nine starters Joseph Wise came in first.

Woolwich Regatta: The annual regatta at Woolwich, for a new boat and other prizes, came off on Tuesday. It was in five heats, the winner being John Young.

Greenwich Regatta: It having been decided that Blackmore, who came in first in this regatta, on Monday, should be disqualified, owing to his friends having stopped Kiverson, Burgess will have the boat.

The tubes which will contain the land telegraphic wire to be laid down from the west coast of Jersey to St. Helier's, in that island, have arrived in Jersey, and the digging of the trenches in which the tubes are to be laid has commenced. The land telegraphic wire which is to traverse Alderney in connection with the same cable has also arrived at that island.

SELSTON COMMON, about twelve miles from Nottingham, the property of Lord Palmerston, was wantonly set on fire on the 23rd ult. by a collier named Samuel Hazlebrook, aged 20, who was fortunately caught in the act of igniting the gorse. The offender was taken before the Nottinghamshire magistrates on Saturday, when he fully acknowledged his offence, and was committed for trial at the next assizes.

AT DUBLIN, on Monday, the Town Council unanimously elected Mr. Alderman Lambert Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1889.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE most important feature in City circles this week is an announcement on the part of the East India Company that they are prepared to contract for the issue of debentures to the amount of £3,579,000, being the remainder of the amount authorised to be raised out of the last £8,000,000 loan. The debentures are to be in sums of £500 and £1000 each, to run for five years, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. Tenders will be received on Tuesday next. Twenty-five per cent will be payable on the 23rd inst.; twenty-five per cent on the 20th of September; the same amount on the 18th of October; and twenty-five per cent on the 15th of November. Two instalments have yet to be paid on the portion of the loan first issued; yet, as the directors have wisely reduced the sums to be tendered for as low as £1000, instead of £5000, as upon a former occasion, success is considered certain, especially as a deposit of 5 per cent must accompany every application.

The above announcement has checked the upward movement in the value of Home Securities: nevertheless, the market generally has continued in a healthy state; and, on the whole, prices may be considered firm. The Unfunded Debt has continued steady.

In the Discount Market the supply of surplus cash is still very large. Although the demand has slightly improved, the rates of discount have been unaltered. Sixty days' first-class commercial paper has been done in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2¼ per cent. Four months' bills may be quoted as low as 2½ to 3 per cent.

The total imports of bullion, including £30,000 in silver from the Continent, have amounted to nearly £700,000. A portion has been taken to the Bank of England; but over £200,000 has changed hands for shipment to France. The present packet for India carries out a large quantity of silver, wholly, we believe, to purchase silk.

On Monday English funds were firm, and Consols for Money touched 96½. The Reduced realised 96½; the New Three per Cents, 96½; and Exchequer Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock sold at 22½ to 22½. Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 39s.; and India Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem. The dealings on Tuesday were tolerably extensive, and the market closed as follows:—Consols, 96 to 96½; Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, 184; Bank Stock, 22½; India Stock, 220; India Four per Cent Debentures, 99½; Exchequer Bonds, 100½; Ditto Bills, 23s. to 39s. prem. The quotations were a shade lower on Wednesday, and the market was much less active. Bank Stock was done at 22½; India Stock, 217. The Reduced Three per Cents sold at 96½; Consols, for Money, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; New Three-and-a-half per Cents, 101; Long Annuities, 1860, 18; Five per Cent Annuities, 114; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 38s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. The Market was somewhat firmer on Thursday. Consols were 96 to 96½; and 96½ for the September account. The New Threes marked 96½; the Reduced, 96½; Long Annuities, 18½; Exchequer Bills, March, 33s. to 36s.; Ditto, June, 22s. to 25s.; and the Bonds, 100½.

The fluctuations in the value of most Foreign Securities have not been extensive; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have been well supported, and the business done has been rather large. The weakest Stock has been Turkish Six per Cents. Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 1858, have realised 96½; Ditto, Scrip, ½ to ½ prem.; Danish Five per Cents, 104; Ecuador New Consolidated, 14½; Grenada Two-and-a-quarter per Cents, New Active, 21; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 91; Ditto, Urbarren, 80; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 100½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Ditto, New Deferred, 27½; Ditto, Passive, 9½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 5½; Turkish Six per Cents, 98; Venezuela Five per Cents, 41; Ditto Two per Cents, Deferred, 16; French Four-and-a-half per Cents, 95½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 99; and Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 80½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in fair request, at fully last week's quotations:—Australasia have marked 88; Bank of London, 49; British North American, 56; Colonial, 29½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London and County, 29½; London Joint-Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 46½ ex div.; Oriental, 37½; Ottoman, 16½; Provincial of Ireland, 62½; Ditto, New, 24; Union of Australia, 52½; and Union of London, 24.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled firm, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 14½; Atlantic Telegraph, 840 and 846, owing to the successful laying of the cable; Australian Royal Mail, 1; London General Omnibus, 24; Canada Company's Bonds, 118; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 99½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 108½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 110; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 7½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81; Ditto, New, 17½; Rhymney Iron, 22½; Scottish Australian Investment, 14½; London Docks, 107; St. Katharine ditto, 94 ex div.; Birmingham Canal, 94; Kennet and Avon, 6 ex div.; Regent's, 17 ex div.; Rochdale, 84; Warwick and Napton, 9; Chelsea Waterworks, Guaranteed, 24½ ex div.; East London, 114 ex div.; Ditto Five per Cent Preference, 28 ex div.; Grand Junction, 73 ex div.; Ditto, New, 35 ex div.; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96 ex div.; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; Waterloo, Old Annuities of £8, 30; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 26½.

Owing to the reduced dividends declared upon some of the principal lines for the past half-year, Railway Shares have been less active, yet we have very few changes to notice in the quotations. The Bristol and Exeter line will pay 5 per cent per annum. The total "calls" for this month amount to £260,000. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Blyth and Tyne, 27½; Bristol and Exeter, 94; Caledonian, 80½; Chester and Holyhead, 38; East Anglian, 16½; Eastern Counties, 92½; East Lancashire, 92½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26½; Great Northern, 103½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104½; Great Western, 49; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 85½; Midland, 95½; Norfolk, 63; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto—Leeds, 47½; Ditto—York, 75½; North-Western, 8½; South-Eastern, 70½; Stockton and Darlington, 35½; Vale of Neath, 89.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 95; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 93½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 9½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 2, 113; Great Northern Four-and-a-half per Cent, 106; Great Western Redeemable Four-and-a-half per Cent, 91; North British, 103½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 122; Stockton and Darlington, 29; Waterford and Kilkenny, 40.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 79½; Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, 79; Cape Town and Dock Scrip, ½ prem.; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 106½; Ditto—Jubbulpore, 6; Geelong and Melbourne, 18½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 40; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 15½; Ditto, New, 10½; Ditto, Five-and-a-half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 99½; Scinde, New, 5½; Ditto, Indus Steam Navigation, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 7½; Namur and Liège Six per Cent Preference, 21½; Recife and San Francisco, 5½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½.

A good business has been transacted in Mining Shares at very full prices. East Basset have been done at 96½; Par Consols, 168, ex div.; Tin Croft, 3½; Bon Accord Copper, 1; Linares, 9½; and Mariquita, ½, ex div.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, August 2.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate. Amongst it were about 300 quarters of new, in middling condition, and which realised from 44s. to 68s. per quarter—the latter quotation being for *Thames*. Good qualities were sold off slowly, on former terms. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—was a dull inquiry, but not cheaper. We had a steady inquiry for barley, at very full prices; but malt continued very little attention. Owing to a large influx from the north of Europe, oats moved off slowly, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans and peas were firm; but flour commanded very little attention.

August 4.—Wheat sold slowly, at Monday's currency. Spring corn was tolerably firm, but flour was a slow sale at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 43s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; distilling barley, 25s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 32s.; mulling ditto, — to —; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire Feeder, 22s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 28s.; Troughal and Donk, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 24s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 41s. to 44s.; mangle, 42s. to 50s.; white, 40s. to 48s.; bolters, 46s. to 48s. per quarter. Town-muflin flour, 48s. to 41s.; town household, 42s. to 44s.; country marks, 38s. to 39s.; French, 33s. to 37s. per 250 lbs. American flour, 26s. to 28s. per barrel.

Seeds.—There has been only a moderate inquiry for seeds this week, at about stationary prices. Cakes command very full current rates.

Linned, English crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 58s. to 68s.; hempseed, —s. to —s. per quarter; sorghum, 20s. to 21s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 13s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 25s.; tares, — to — per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 75s. per quarter; linned cakes, English, 49 9s. to 51 0s.; ditto, foreign, 49 10s. to 51 10s.; rape cakes, 43 10s. to 44 6s. per ton. Canary, 80s. to 95s. per quarter; red clover, —s. to —s.; white ditto, —s. to —s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 45s. 3d.; peas, 43s. 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 26s. 10d.; rye, 32s. 2d.; beans, 43s. 3d.; peas, 41s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 102,192; barley, 1434; oats, 8330; rye, 53; beans, 2538; peas, 410 quarters.

Tea.—Our market has become somewhat firm, and the current value of common sound oolong is now 10d. per lb.

Sugar.—There has been a steady inquiry for all kinds of raw sugar, and last week's improvement in value is well supported. Refined goods move off freely. Brown sugars, 52s. 6d. to 58s.; crushed lump, 50s. to 51s. 6d.; and good to fine pieces, 48s. to 49s. per cwt. English crushed is worth 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt.

Coffee.—For nearly all kinds the demand is in a very active state, yet prices generally rule about stationary.

Rice.—Large supplies continue on offer; nevertheless, the rice trade may be considered steady, at full quotations. The stock is 93,000 tons.

Provisions.—Good and fine butters are in fair request, at full prices; but other kinds are a slow inquiry. The bacon market is steady, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Other provisions are firm.

Tallow.—R.Y.C., on the spot, is steady, at 48s. 6d.; for the last three months, 49s. per cwt. Oil.—There is a moderate business done in linseed oil, at 84s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils support former terms. Turpentine is steady, at 39s. to 40s. per cwt. for spirits.

Spirits.—Several parcels of proof Leeward Island rum have changed hands at 1s. 9d., and East India 1s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirit continue very inactive.

Cattle.—Hastings's Hartley, 15s.; Hollowell, 14s. 6d.; Wylam, 14s.; Gostford, 13s.; Hotten, 18s.; Keston's Hutton, 16s. 6d.; and Kellow, 17s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 to £4 4s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 5s. to £5 5s.; new ditto, £4 to £4 15s.; straw, £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Hops.—The plantation accounts continue very favourable, and the clover is still sold at £230,000. All kinds of hops are a slow sale, at next to nominal quotations.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial continue to progress steadily, at prices fully equal to those realised at the opening. In the private market English wool is sold for from 5s. to 12s. per ton.

Butter.—The supplies are large, and the demand continues steady at from 5s. to 12s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Aug. 4).—To-day's market was extensively supplied with beasts in fair condition. A1 kinds met a dull inquiry, and prices gave way 2d. per 8lb. the top quotation being 4s. 6d. The supply of sheep was seasonably large, and the auction trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. There was a large number of lambs on show, and they moved off heavily, at 4d. to 6d. per 8lb. less money. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—were in fair request, at full prices. Pigs and milch cows were inactive. Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Buckling calves, 18s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 15s. to 24s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1625; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 11,500; calves, 360; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 260; sheep and lambs, 1100; calves, 250.

Sheep and Lambing.—The trade generally was rather heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

REMARKS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

BANKRUPTS.

H. COURTNEY, Park End, Gloucestershire, luncheon.—H. FLETCHER, Falkenwick, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturer.—J. NICHOLLS, Redruth, Cornwall, watchmaker.—T. LEAK, Cross Banks, Bailey, Yorkshire, extractor.—G. PARKER, Kingston-upon-Hull, sepper merchant.—W. and L. PARKER, Salisbury, coachmakers.—E. SIMON, Mark-lane, merchant.—O. F. WILSON, Rye, Sussex, grocer.—J. GROSS, Rye, Sussex, grocer.—J. RUSBY, Birmingham, builder.—S. VINCENT, Long Sutton, butcher.—J. ROGERS, Newport, shipbroker.—C. H. JESSOP, Cheltenham, seedman.—T. THUMWOOD, Farnham, Surrey, luncheon.—G. SCHEURMANN, Newgate-street, City, musician.—C. CARTER, Tower-hill, coal merchant.—E. CHESTERMAN, Banbury, Oxfordshire, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. KINNISON, Dundee, grocer.—J. K. STUART, Glasgow, late a builder.—H. and J. DICKIE, Glasgow, heddle manufacturers.—T. GIBB and SON, Edinburgh, commission agents.—J. C. SWENEY, Glasgow, portmanteau maker.—J. Y

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